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TRAGEDY OF THE NIGHT MOTH.

BY THOMAS CARLYLE.

'Tis placid midnight stars are keeping
Their meek and silent course in Heaven;
Save pale recluse, all things are sleeping,
His mind to study still is given.

But see! a wandering night-moth enters,
Allured by taper gleaming bright;
Awhile keeps hovering round, then ventures
On Goethe's mystic page to light.

With awe she views the candle blazing;
A universe of fire it seems
To moth savan with rapture gazing,
Or fount whence life and motion streams.

What passions in her small heart whirling,
Hope's boundless adoration dread;
At length her tiny pinions twirling,
She darts, and—puff!—the moth is dead!

The sullen flame, for her scarce sparkling,
Gives but one hiss, one fitful glare;
Now bright and busy, now all darkling,
She snaps and fades to empty air.

Her bright gray form that spreads so slimly,
Some inn she seemed of pigmy queen;
Her silken cloak that lay so trimly,
Her wee, wee eyes that looked so keen.

Last moment here, now gone forever,
To nought is passed with fiery pain;
And ages circling round shall never
Give to this creature shape again.

Poor moth! near weeping I lament thee,
Thy glossy form, thy instant woe;
'Twas zeal for "things too high" that sent thee
From cheery earth to shades below.

Short speck of boundless space was needed
For home, for kingdom, world to thee!
Where passed unheeding as unheeded
The slender life from sorrow free.

But syren hopes from out thy dwelling,
Enticed thee, bade the earth explore;
Thy frame, so late with rapture swelling,
Is swept from earth for evermore!

Poor moth! thy fate my own resembles;
Me, too, a restless, asking mind,
Has sent on far and weary rambles
To seek the good I ne'er shall find.

Like thee, with common lot contented,
With humble joys and vulgar fate,
I might have lived and ne'er lamented,
Moth of a larger size, a longer date!

But nature's majesty unveiling
What seemed her wildest grandest charms,
Eternal truth and beauty hailing,
Like thee, I rushed into her arms.

What gained we, little moth? Thy ashes,
Thy one, brief parting pang may show;
And withering thoughts for soul that dashes
From deep to deep, are but a death more slow.

FLOWERS IN A LETTER.

Blue eyes that opened first beneath the skies
Of distant praries, Spangled with their bloom—
Gaze in mine own, with looks of sweet surprise,
And speak in smiles mysteriously wise,
That I should take them from their quiet tomb.

Sweet lily-dnos of white with hearts of gold,
Half hidden by their fringes closed in sleep,
A richer fragrance in their petals hold,
From being crushed, and tenderly unto it
Their perfumed secret from recesses deep.

And creamy bells, with tongues of scarlet hue,
Each one repeats a poem to my soul
Of love so pure, devotedness so true,
Of tender trust that mortals never knew,
Until my love had found its destined goal.

Blue eyes and golden hearts and creamy cell—
Ye come to me as pilgrims from a shrine!
I read the words your silent language tells—
I take the kisses from your inmost cells
My love has sent me with a joy divine!

Wait back upon the wings of dewy air,
Freighted with odors of your dying breath,
An answer full of love and fondest prayer
That God may bless this love beyond compare!
My heart's devotion, faithful unto death.

ANNA R. HALLIDAY.

GODINETTE'S LESSON.

I.

Godinette, the sly young beauty,
Used to hear her grandma state
That it was the Christian duty
Never to retaliate.
"Though," she'd say, "the world should spite thee,
Be of meekness not bereft;
If one on the right cheek smite thee,
Straightway turn to him the left,"
In such wise the pious lesson
She'd impress on
Godinette,
And the beauty promised never to forget.

II.

Godinette ran home one morning,
Rosy-cheek'd her grandma sought,
Saying, "I recall'd your warning,
And have acted as you taught.
Jaquot kiss'd me by the gateway
But I ne'er avanged the theft.
As it was the right cheek straightway
I unto him turn'd the left."
'Twas well done; no man could stop her
In this proper
Sort of deed.
And she found her grandma's counsel well succeed.

—London Orchestra.

EX-SENATOR LATHAM, of California, has made a little present to his wife Mary, "in consideration of natural love and affection," as the deed of conveyance retes. It consists of a house and grounds n the choicest part of San Francisco, and is valued at three hundred thousand dollars in gold.

MAYOR HALL, of New York, on Tuesday morning of last week, rescued a little child from drowning; the son of a Mrs Frye, who with the Mayor, were among a large party of ladies and gentlemen yachting at South Bay, Long Island. The child fell overboard and went under twice, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Mr. Hall, who, after removing his hat and coat, dashed over the side of the vessel, and after several unsuccessful attempts, at last brought the little one to the surface, unconscious, but still alive. This is the third life saved by Mr. Hall.

THE MISER'S HEIR.

The hour hand of Philip Acre's old fashioned silver watch was pointing to the figure eight; the snug red curtains shut out the rain and darkness of the March night, and the fire snapped and cracked behind the red-hot bars of the grate, in a most cosy and comfortable sort of way, casting a rosy shine into the thoughtful brown eyes that were tracing castles and coronets in the brightly burning coals.

For Philip Acre was, for once, indulging himself in the dangerous fascination of the day-dream.

"If I were only rich!" he pondered to himself. "Ah! *if.* Then goodbye to all these musty old law books; goodbye to mended boots and turned coats, all the ways and means which turn a man's life into wretched bondage. Wouldn't I revel in new books, and delicious paintings, and high stepping horses? Wouldn't I buy a set of jewels for Edith—not pale pearls, or sickly emeralds, but diamonds, to blaze like links of fire upon her royal throat! Wouldn't I—what nonsense I'm talking, though!" he cried suddenly to himself. "Philip Acre, hold your tongue. I did suppose you were a fellow of more sense. Here you are, neither rich nor distinguished, but a simple law student; while Edith Wyllis is as far above your moon-struck aspirations as the Queen of Night herself! She loves me, though—she will wait—and the time may one day come. If only Dr. Wyllis were not so distrustful of a fellow! However, I must learn to prove myself worthy of the sweetest prize that ever—hallo! come in there, whoever you are!"

It was only the serving maid of the lodging house, carrying a letter in the corner her apron, between her finger and umb.

'Please sir, the postman has just left it."

"All right, Katy. Now, then," he added, as the door closed behind Katy's substantial back, "let't see what my unknown correspondent has to say. A black seal, eh? Not having any relations to lose, I am not alarmed at the prognostic."

He broke the seal and glanced over the short, business-like communication contained within, with a face varied from incredulous surprise to a sudden gladness.

"Am I dreaming?" he murmured, rubbing his eyes and shaking himself, as if to insure complete possession of his senses. "No, I'm wide awake, and in my right mind; it is no delusion—no part of my waking visions. But who would have supposed that old Thomas Mortimer, whom I haven't seen since I was a boy of sixteen, and picked him out of the river half dead between cramp and fright, would die and leave me all his money? Why, I'm not the shadow of relation; but then I never heard that the old man had any kith or kin, so I can't imagine any harm in taking advantage of his odd freak. Rich—am I really to be rich? Is my Alladin vision to be an actual fact? Oh, Edith! Edith!"

He clasped both his hands over his eyes, sick and giddy with the thought that the lovely far-off star of his adoration would be brought up near him at last by the magnet gold. All those years of patient waiting were to be bridged over by the trange old miser's bequest; he might claim Edith now.

How full of heart-shine were the weeks that flitted over the head of the accepted lover—brightened by Edith's smile—made beautiful by the soft radiance of Edith's love. There was one alloying shadow—the most imperceptible touch of distrust and suspicion with which stern old Dr. Wyllis regarded his future son-in-law. Ah! he feared to trust his only child to the keeping of any man who had not been proved in the fiery furnace of trial.

It was precisely a week before the day appointed for the wedding, and the soft lights, veiled by shades of ground glass, were just lighted in Dr. Wyllis' drawing-room, where Edith sat among her white roses and heliotropes, working a bit of cambric ruffling, and singing to herself. She was a slender, beautiful girl, with violet eyes, a blue-veined forehead, and glossy curls of that pale gold that old painters loved to portray.

"I wonder if Mortimer Place is so very lovely?" she said to a silver haired lady who sat opposite. "Philip is going to take me there, when we return from our wedding tour, aunty; he says it is the sweetest place a poet's fancy can devise, with fountains and shrubberies and delicious copses. Oh, shall we not be happy there!"

She started up, with a bright, sudden blush; for even while the words were trembling on her lips, Phillip Acre came into the room. His handsome face was grave, looking a little troubled, yet cheerful withal. Mrs. Wyllis, with an arch nod at her niece, disappeared into the perfumed perspective of the conservatory, leaving the lovers to themselves.

"You are looking grave, Philip, said Edith, as he bent over and kissed her cheek.

"I am feeling so, darling. I have a very unpleasant disclosure to make to-night—our marriage must be postponed indefinitely."

"Philip, for what reason?"

"To enable me, by diligent labor at my profession, to realize sufficient means to support you, dearest, in a manner satisfactory to your father's expectations and my wishes."

"But Philip, I thought—"

"You thought me heir of Thomas Mortimer's wealth? So I was, Edith, a few hours since, but I have relinquished all claims to it now. When I accepted the bequest I was under the impression that no living heir existed. I learned to-day that a distant cousin (a woman) is alive, although, my lawyer tells me, in ignorance of her relationship to Thomas Mortimer. Of course, I shall transfer the property to her immediately."

"But, Philip, the will has made it legally yours."

"Legally it has; but Edith, could I reconcile it to my idea of truth and honesty to avail myself of old Mortimer's fanciful freak, at this woman's expense? I might take the hoarded wealth, but I never could respect myself again, could I dream of legally defrauding the rightful heir. Nay, dearest, I may lose name and wealth, but I would rather die than suffer a single stain on my honor as a Christian gentleman."

"You have done right, Philip," said Edith, with sparkling eyes. "We will wait, and hope on, happy in loving one another more dearly than ever. But who is this distant relative and heiress?"

"That's just what I didn't stop to inquire. I will write again to my lawyer to ask these questions, and to direct that a deed of conveyance be made out; and then, darling—,"

His lips quivered a moment, yet he manfully completed the sentence—

"*Then* I will begin the battle of life over again."

And Edith's loving eyes told him what she thought of his self-abnegation—a sweet testimonial.

"Hem," said Dr. Wyllis, polishing his eye-glasses magisterially, with a silk crimson pocket handkerchief, "I didn't suppose the young fellow had so much stamina about him—a very honorable thing to do. Edith, I have never felt exactly sure about Phil Acre being worthy of you before—"

"Papa!"

"But my mind is made up now. When is he coming again?"

"This evening," faltered Edith, the violet eyes softly drooping.

"Tell him, Edith, that he may have you next Wednesday, just the same as ever. And as for the law practicing, why there's time enough or that afterward. Child, don't strangle me with your kisses—keep 'em for Phil."

He looked at his daughter with eyes strangely dim.

"Tried, and not found wanting!" he muttered distinctly.

* * * * *

The perfume of the orange blossoms had died away, the glimmer of the pearls and satin were hidden in velvet caskets and traveling trunks, and Mr. and Mrs. Acre, old married people of full a month's duration, were driven along a country road, in the amber of a glorious June sunset.

"Halloa! which way is Thomas going?" said Philip, leaning from the window, as the carriage turned out of the main road.

"I told him the direction to take," said Edith, with bright sparkling eyes. "Let me have my own way, for once. We are going to our new home."

"Are we?" said Philip, with a common grimace. "It is to be love in a cottage, I suppose.

"Wait until you see, sir said Mrs. Acre pursing up her little rose-bud of a mouth: and Philip waited patiently.

"Where are we?" he asked in astonishment, when the carriage drew up before a stately pillared portico, which seemed not to be unfamiliar to him. "Surely, this must be Montimere place.

"Shouldn't be surprised if it was," said Dr. Wyllis, emerging from the doorway. "Walk in, my boy; come, Edith. Well, how do you like your new home?"

"Our new home!" repeated Philip. "I do not understand you sir."

"Why, I mean your little wife yonder is the sole surviving relative of Thomas Mortimer, although she never knew it until this morning. Her mother was old Mortimer's cousin, and some absurd quarrel had caused a total cessation of intercourse between the two branches of the family. I was aware of the facts all along; but I wasn't sorry to avail myself of the opportunity to see what kind of stuff you were made of Phil. Acre. And now as the deed of convengance is not made out yet, I don't suppose your lawyer need to trouble himself about it. The heiress won't quarrel with you, I'll be bound.

Philip Acre's cheek flushed and then grew pale with strong hidden emotion, as he looked at his wife, standing beside him, when the sunset turned her bright hair to coils of shining gold, and thought how unerringly the hand of Providence had straightened out the tangled web of his destiny.

Out of darkness came light.

Jay Cooke, Esq.

Jay Cooke, as you all know, writes G. A. T., is the son of a North Ohio Congressman, who married a lady of good professional family in Kentucky, and began business life in Philadelphia. He was a fairly known banker in a responsible partnership, when Secretary Chase, who has a fondness for discovering, and, as the saying is, "making" men, appointed him Financial Agent of the Treasury. This task, on account of the duration and cost of the war, proved to be a great and profitable piece of business, although the agent's percentages upon the sale of bonds were not above those usual in like necessities of other countries. He sold in the neighborhood of $1,500,000,000 which at half per cent. would have been $7,500,000, and if the commission had been equal to that allowed by Mr. Boutwell in selling the new funding bonds, it would have been $15,000,000. The banker, however, had to pay his immense advertising and clerical bills, and allow sub-commissions. I knew Mr. Cooke when he began to sell the first bonds, and he impressed everybody as a man at work upon a useful rather than a compensatory job. His whole staff of clerks frequently sat up forty hours at a stretch, and for many months they worked sixteen hours per diem. To look upon, he is a rather tall, well-made man of about forty-four years of age, with straight brown hair and sandy complexion. There are half a dozen partners in his house, among them Mr. Dodge, of New York, and his brother-in-law, Morehead. Hugh McCulloch has joined him in a European partnership. The Philadelphia, or central banking house, is a plain brown stone building, and overhead is the North Pacific Railway's advertising and editorial office, superintended by General Nettleton of Sandusky. Mr. Cooke gave $25,000, the largest subscription toward the election fund of General Grant in 1868.

A Mother's Love.

One of the most touching incidents of the late Westfield disaster is thus related: Henry Roberts jumped into a barge which he found near the pier and put out in it to save the unfortunates who were struggling in the water. In his first trip he rescued seven women and landed them safely. Rowing out again he saw a woman who had been meanwhile supporting herself by a large piece of flooring upon which she had contrived to place her two children. She was quite self-possessed, and when he attempted to lift her into his boat, demanded that he should take the children first. He told her that they were safe, and urged her to take hold of the side of the boat; but she vehemently refused to do so until he had lifted the children into it. She did not reason that the brave rescuer knew more about boats and water than she did, and could lift the children from the piece of flooring as well after as before herself. The logic of a mother's heart told her to make assurance doubly sure for her offspring before caring for herself.

Death of Mrs. Vallandigham.

[From the Cin. Enquirer.]

In our telegraphic columns to-day will be found the announcement of the death of Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham, widow of the eminent Ohio statesman, an account of whose sudden and tragic end it became our sad duty to chronicle not quite two months ago. Although not quite unexpected by those who were familiar with the sensitive and delicate organization of the woman, and knew in consequence how certain it was that her loving and affectionate heart would soon succumb to the terrible blow of her husband's death, the announcement will carry none the less of grief and sadness to the thousands of her husband's admirers throughout the length and the breadth of the land of his birth and of his love. At the time of Mr. Vallandigham's death the writer of this received from an old and intimate friend of the departed statesman and his estimable wife the prophecy that the latter would not for many days survive the awful tidings of her husband's fate. The fulfillment of that prediction flashed yesterday from the mountains of Maryland to every quarter of the continent, carrying with it sadness and gloom to not only the many intimate friends of the deceased, but to thousands of other loyal hearts who knew her only as the bereaved widow of him whose banner, "torn but flying," they had followed through many a hotly-contested political battle field, and whose sudden taking off they had mourned with a sincerity of sorrow such as it is not the portion of many of earth's children, however gifted or distinguished, to create. Mrs. Vallandingham received the tidings of her idolized husband's death while standing beside the coffin of a beloved brother. Although partially paralyzed by the shock, the strong yearnings of her love lifted her above the effects of physical and mental prostration, and gave her strength to perform the long and weary journey to her desolated home in Dayton in time to view the inanimate body of her husband of her choice before it was consigned to its honored resting-place in the soil of his own Ohio, the State of his nativity, the Commonwealth of his love and the scenes of his social and political joys and sorrows, trials and triumphs. For some weeks after her husband's funeral, Mrs. Vallandingham was confined to her bed by prostration superinduced by the terrible calamity that had torn her heart-strings asunder, and shattered the already exhausted physical strength of an originally feeble and delicate organization. As soon as she had rallied a little, upon the advice of a physician, she started on a trip to the home of her girlhood in Maryland in the vain hope that a change of air and scene would result in a change for the better. How vain that hope was the dispatches from Cumberland show. Mrs. Vallandigham was a woman singularily refined, loving and sensitive, and one ill fitted by disposition to be the companion of the man whose bold and daring nature led him to joy in the storms of life rather than to walk by the still waters of peace or to lie down in the green pastures of idleness, a nature that told, with the eloquence of a shattered constitution, how terrible was the shock given by a husbands simple sentence of exile might well illustrate with a new pathos when the tragical closing scene came, Irving's tale of the *Broken Heart.* Could we call her back to a weary life by one word of ours—who, as Dickens said over the grave of "Littel Nell," "who would speak that word?"

Singular Custom.

An English paper, the Western Morning News, says Tuesday, July 24, was the day appointed for carrying out the directions contained in the will of the late Mr. John Knill, of St. Ives. This gentleman who was formerly collector of the port, prior to his death in 1788, made a most eccentric will. In the first place he directed that an obelish should be erected to his memory. Around this monument, known as Knill's steeple, ten virgins resident in the town, two old women, and a fiddler dance once in every five years. The virgins (who according to the wishes of the testator must not exceed ten years of age) each receive 10s, 6d; the old women 10s 6d. each, and the fiddler one guinea. In addition to these bequests, the oldest man (or his widow) in the parish who has brought up the largest family by his own industry, and without the aid of parochial or other relief, receives £5. The recipient this year was Job Stevens, fisherman. The last married couple before the quinquennial distribution receive £1. 1s. After the ceremonies are over, the trustees, the mayor, collector, and clergyman, with their friends proceed to dinner, on which a certain sum of money, agreeably to the will, is spent. The day was kept as a general holiday. The couples started, amid great cheering and laughter, at eleven, and returned at one p. m. to receive their bequests.

That Woman Jury—An Injured Husband's Protest.

An outraged husband at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage and the political and social appurtenances thereto appertaining are recognized, denounces the female jury business through the Cheyenne Leader, and in justification offers a pertinent scrap from his domestic history. His wife was summoned and impanneled as a juror in an important case. When night came, the case not being concluded, the husband applied to the court to have his wife sent home, as there were several small children there requiring her attention—the smallest, in fact, being in a starving condition, owing to the fact that it had not been habituated to the use of the bottle. But the husband's request was denied. The Judge said the jury could not be separated. The husband then requested permission to send the infant to the mother. This was also refused on the ground that the law does not permit a thirteenth person in the jury room, and there is no statute to show that an infant in arms is not a "person" within the intent and meaning of the law. The desperate husband then attempted to induce the court to send all the jurors to his house for the night; but the effort was a failure, and the husband was informed that quarters had been provided for his wife at the hotel, and that if he wished to speak to her for a moment he would have to take the place of the cook. The husband went home. How he got through the night is not told; but when he learned the next day that the trial was likely to last a week, he straightway proceeded to employ the best-looking housekeeper and cook in the county. At last accounts his wife was still on the jury.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Treating Hay—Beets—Raising Cabbage—Spring Wheat—Gapes in Fowls, Horses and Hogs, etc.

⁂ A Mr. Joslyn states that he has been very successful in treating hay with salt and lime mixture. To four quarts of salt add two quarts of lime; mix, and of the mixture use three quarts per ton of hay; scatter over the hay in the mow when the load is half off, and again when the load is off. I commenced using the mixture seven years ago, and since that time I have not had a sick horse or cow. The hay can be put in green.—Chantaugua Farmer.

WHAT KIND OF BEET FOR A FIELD CROP.

It is a well known fact that the round or turnip shaped beets do better in light sandy soils than the long varieties. The market gardeners about here, get enormous yields per acre of the common blood turnip beet, and keep them through the winter without difficulty. We know that some of our best farmers have not been very successful in their attempts to make crops of mangel wurtzel for their stock, and it is possible that their efforts have not been in the right direction. It is to be hoped that some one will try the turnip beet for the same purpose.—New England Homestead.

A CURIOUS WAY TO RAISE CABBAGE.

Take a large head of cabbage, strip off the outer leaf, and slip off the bud found at the root of the leaf. Take this bud and simply set in rich dirt, like any other plant. The result will be a fine growth of early cabbage plants with heads larger and sounder than can be raised in the ordinary way. I don't know whether this plan is new to you or not, but to me it was when I first saw it. This plan of raising cabbage is much practiced in Iowa. Let some of your readers try it.—Pacific Rural Press.

THE CHINCH BUG.

On a late visit to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, we were informed of a method by which a farmer in that neighborhood saved his crop of spring wheat; and as his experience corresponds with our observation, we are inclined to think he has hit upon the right method for the extinction of the chinch bug. He says the eggs are deposited in the wheat fields, not scattered all over it, but in nests here and there. At the proper season the fields need careful watching, and as soon as the egg begins to hatch the locality of these nests may be determined by a small patch of dead wheat a foot or two in diameter. At this stage the whole nest can be destroyed by a handful of hay or straw burnt over the spot. We suppose that coal oil or brine would be equally efficacious. This farmer took this method the present season with his spring wheat, destroyed all the nests of the bugs in his field before they had time to spread and had a fine crop of grain, while his neighbors who did not adopt his precautions, had their fields over run and destroyed. Sometimes these nests are found in oats, and hence this grain needs watching as much as wheat.

Now it seems to us that this method of fighting the "varmints" has sense in it; and if it be true that these bugs breed in nests, we see no reason why a little careful watching and timely action may not exterminate them in any field where they breed.—Carthage Gazette.

REMEDY FOR GAPES IN CHICKENS AND FOR WORMS IN HOGS AND HORSES.

A correspondent of the Rural World says that gapes in chickens is caused by small worms in the windpipe. This we know to be true. He gives a remedy for this disease and for worms in hogs and horses:

Having been in the habit of disolving sulphate of iron (copperas) in water, and mixing shorts and bran and cornmeal in the water after it was so dissolved, for the purpose of destroying worms in horses, and hogs, and it having always proved effectual, I thought I would try the remedy for gapes in chickens. I found it successful, and all who have tried the remedy say it has proved successful with them. No internal or White-blooded worms can stand sulphate of iron dissolved. It destroys them at once, and it never harms the animal. Iron is a tonic, and is recommended by all physicians for that purpose. My way of giving it to chickens is, to keep the copperas standing in the water, and then mix up the cornmeal in this water; and it is death to the worms that cause the gapes. Copperas can be got at every drug store, and a supply should be kept on every farm to give to hogs and horses. I consider it a certain remedy for hog cholera, and have the first instance to hear of any farmer's having the hog cholera who gives his hogs a fair supply of it. It is sold cheap; can do no harm, and a stock should be laid in by every one. It dissolves in water like salt.

TOMATO PRUNING.

W. J. LITHREDGE.—1. How shall I distinguish fruit-bearing branches of the tomato from the leaf-bearing branches before the blossoms appear? 2. How many of the latter can be cut off with positive advantage to the plant, having in view both quantity and quality of the fruit?

1. The fruit-bearing branches will (with most varieties) show fruit buds almost as soon as they start. These buds are easily distinguished from the wood buds.

2. It is not so much a question of how many you shall cut off as of how many you shall leave on. A good strong plant, trained as a single stem, should be allowed to perfect from fifteen to twenty clusters of fruit. All buds beyond this number should be cut away, as should all such branches on which no fruit buds appear. Then, when the fruit sets, the clusters should be thinned out so as to leave ample room for the larger fruit to grow, and such leaves as would keep the sun from the fruit should be removed or tied up out of the way.

It is, after all, questionable whether, except from earliness, it is not well to let the plants branch out as much as they please and trail over brush or coarse litter on the ground.

This will, in the opinion of some good growers, give the largest yield of fruit, and of good average quality, though there will probably be fewer fine specimens.—N. Y. Post.

VARIETIES.

WIDOWERS never die of grief. Just let them alone and they'll soon re-wive.—N. O. Times.

THE story about Sallie Ward Hunt's suit for breach of promise against a Louisville millionaire is now pronounced false.

A MAN who was driving a cow through the streets of Waupun, Wis., was so much flustered by a sudden bow from a lady that, in return, he made a bow to the cow and threw a stone at the lady. Imagine his feelings!

"I SAY, Jones, that's a shocking bad hat of yours. Why do you wear such a hideous thing?" "Because, my dear fellah, Mrs. Jones declares she will not go out of the house with me till I get a better one."

SPURGEON, the famous English preacher, having been offered ten thousand dollars in gold to write the life of Christ, sent word that as good a life of Christ as could be written was to be found in the New Testament.

A STRANGE case is puzzling the people of Newark. A boy was frightened by a snake a few days ago, and afterward while going in to bathe while heated, came out ill with what the doctors affirm is original hydrophobia, unmistakable in its character.

A LETTER from Miss Risley, one of ex-Secretary Seward's traveling companions, to her father, under date of July 7, says that owing to the fatigue of so long continued travel, their contemplated Eupean tour will probably be given up, and they may be expected home in August.

A NEEELE was pulled out of a La Crosse man's breast, two inches from his heart. It was expected that a further search would disclose a sewing machine, but, as the surgeon didn't find one, the fellow is suspected of having been in close quarters with a pretty dressmaker.

SEVERAL strong-minded women have lately applied to the county clerks in different parts of California for registration, and stated that if the application were denied they would bring suit for damages. It was denied and the suits may be expected.

THE New England Medical Gazette says: "An old lady followed up an Episcopal Bishop, as he travelled through his diocese, and was confirmed several times before she was detected. She wished the *ordinance* repeated, because she had 'understood it was good for the rheumatism.'"

A YOUNG man in Missouri espied a flock of wild turkeys, but as they were too far off to shoot he secreted himself in the bushes and "called" them. Another hunter coming along heard the call, and concluding it was a turkey secreted in the bush, fired and killed him.

EVERY Saturday Mr S. J. Bester, of Hartford, Conn., pays the postage on all letters held for non-payment in the Post-office of that city. They are then forwarded, with the request that the receiver will remit the amount paid, a request usually heeded, and gratefully acknowledged.

A VERY serious conspiracy against the life of the Czar of Russia, and against the sovereignty of the house of Romanoff, has been followed by the trial and conviction of sixty-six conspirators, among them several nobles and persons of note. Their punishment is not yet announced. Moscow was the seat of the conspiracy.

THE Post-office Department has just made a decision in reference to the title that may be placed on the new stamped envelopes, which are furnished with printed addresses. It is held that honorary prefixes, such as "Judge," "Colonel," "Professor," "Reverend," "Doctor," &c., by which an individual is generally known and styled in his community, may be printed on tne envelopes, but that no suffixes, such as "A. B.," "A. M.," "M. D.," &c., can be allowed.

TWO young ladies in Hartford were shopping and left a parasol in a dry goods store. It was called for the next day when they were told it was not left there Thinking it lost beyond recovery, the loser proposed to buy another, when "lo and behold!" the parasol was found among the [illegible] of the merchant, with a new mark on it. The merchant blushed and rubbed his nose in confusion, and the lady took away her parasol unquestioned. The funniest thing about it all was nobody could tell how the parasol got into that drawer.

THE marriage of the Princess Mary of Holland to the Prince of Wied, as already been announced The Princess is thirty years old, and the Prince twenty-five. The bride is heiress to one of the largest fortunes in Europe, and had been asked in marriage by all the lackland Princes of the Continent. None, however, found favor in her eyes. One day in traveling she met the young Prince of Wied, in the palace of the Prince of Hesse, and from that moment her affection was fixed. The Princess is an excellent musician and a capital cook; she not only played the organ during part of the marriage ceremony, but made her own wedding cake!

SAD case of suicide comes from Poughkeepsie, where a few weeks ago a young druggist went to take charge of a drug store, leaving his wife in New York, until he could arrange to make her comfortable. Three or four days ago he received a dispatch that his wife was taken suddenly ill and dying, but before he could prepare to leave another arrived, stating that she was dead. The young man immediately swallowed a quantity of audanum and arsenic, and died before his ondition was discovered. He left a note o his employer's wife with whom he was oarding, saying:

MRS. KESSLER: I can live no longer; I must go too. Farewell! I go to my wife.

H. S.

Please send this letter (one enclosed) to Dresden.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 19, 1871.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, Rad., says: "We do not think there are more than twenty-five members of the family [GRANT'S] in the pay of the government." It is mistaken, there are nearly fifty.

THE vote in Kentucky for Governor LESLIE proves to be the largest ever polled for any man of any party in that State. Such victories call them Radical or what you choose, suit the Democracy.

IF City Hall has already cost more than SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, how much short of a Million will it take to finish it, after buying the lot in the rear which *must be* purchased before it can be completed?

THE *Dispatch* says "New York" to City Hall. Will it or the Ring deny that it has already cast more than **$300,000** more than the original estimate? Give us a definite answer. No dodging or "New Yorking" about it.

IF WASHBURNE, Minister to France, is not a sympathiser with the Communists, he should protest against sending them to this country. Cut-throats in Paris will not make good citizens in the United States.

WE do not betray "private information" when we announce that we have the "highest authority" for stating that the prospects of the Democracy for carrying this State are "exceedingly flattering," and that our majority in the city of Philadelphia will not be less than three thousand.

P. J. SMYTH, who has been recently elected to Parliament, and was leader in the late riot in Dublin, was for a time editor of a Democratic paper in this city, the *Mercury* started in opposition to THE POST about 1849. He is a man of ability and nerve.

IN Secretary BOUTWELL'S list of balances due from collectors of Internal Revenue we find the name of JOHN W. DOUGLASS of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District and the amount of $2,777,15 charged against him. DOUGLASS was appointed a few days ago by USELESS to take PLEASANTON'S place.

WE think we do not "betray private confidence" when we say that the Republican leaders, including the Chairman of the State Central Committee, are in a peck of trouble just now, which will be demonstrated in a few days. The pow-wowing which is going on in the East is serious, but the murder will out.

GRANT and his party will leave Long Branch for San Francisco on the 16th of August to have a jolly good time. His friends in that region will be kind enough to provide a good sized gold and silver mine, as a present to his Highness; as he is a touch above small things now. Brother BRUNOT will also see to it that RED CLOUD and BULL HEAD and the other Mr. Lo's are properly chloroformed during the visitation.

CONNECTICUT has a model legislator who refuses to take pay for the days he was not in his seat.—*Ex.*

GRANT'S salary as President would not amount to ten thousand dollars a year, if he would do likewise. Instead of that he gobbles twenty-five thousand dollars a year salary, and his household expenses last year amounted to one hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred dollars in addition, for which the taxpayers had to suffer.

THERE is considerable curiosity expressed as to where the Iron was put in City Hall, which has already cost more than **$80,000**. A dozen sheet iron shutters is all that is visible. We hope that the *Dispatch* will not fall into a fit of "New Yorking," when we tell it that the invisible iron work so far on the Hall runs a close shave on **$100,000**, with the "Great Iron Tower" and all the rest to hear from yet.

THE *Commercial* appears to be tired of fighting the Ring, and as naturally follows after its grandmother, the *Gazette*, as a young chicken after a hen. A few days ago it opposed swearing primary election officers—now it is in favor of it; thinks it is a good thing. It has ceased to abuse CAMERON, and on the cost of the City Hall its mouth is hermetically sealed. "By the gods!" can't it be provoked into saying something about the latter—just one word.

IF City Hall were built entirely of stone, one hundred and twenty feet square, (which is more than its size) each wall sixty feet high and three feet thick, of solid masonry, it would only require eighty-six thousand four hundred cubic feet of stone to build it. But only about one-third of the outside walls are of stone. Assuming that it would take the remaining two-thirds of the eighty-six thousand four hundred cubic feet of stone to do the inside stonework (which is about double the amount required) the cost of the stone per cubic foot—paying $232,203 15 for the work—would be $2.68 per cubic foot. We ask any stone mason in the city whether this is not at [illegible] prices.

ANTE-BELLUM—POST-BELLUM.

The difference in cost of administering the government before and since the war is so very wide as to provoke the most searching enquiry among our taxpaying population. In 1849 our population in round numbers was 31,000,000, and in 1870, 38,000,000. The increase in the population would naturally cause a proportionate increase in the public expenses, but this would only increase it about one-fifth or less than twenty per cent.

But instead of an increase of only twenty per cent. of expense, we find it considerably more than quadrupled, or rising four hundred per cent. From 1857 to 1860 the country was at peace. From 1866 to 1871 was also a time of peace, and as a matter of course the civil expenditures *ought to be* in exact proportion. That they are not we propose to demonstrate.

In doing this we will take the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term and the first two years of President GRANT'S, giving the respective amounts expended in the management of public affairs. The following tables show the comparative results:

EXPENDITURES UNDER BUCHANAN.

1857	$	66,627,495
1858		73,943,894
1859		68,975,070
1860		63,154,734
Total for four years	$	272,691,193
Population		31,000
Expenditure *per capita*	$	2.01

EXPENDITURES UNDER GRANT.

1869	$	361,194,826
1870		369,857,971
Total for two years	$	731,062,797
Population		38,000,000
Expenditure *per capita*	$	9.59

Here we have Radical reform and retrenchment in a nut shell. During each year of his administration GRANT has expended nearly $100,000,000 more than BUCHANAN did during his entire term. At the same rate of expenditure GRANT will have spent by the close of his term $1,462,105,594, or more than was expended by every President of the United States from WASHINGTON down to the close of BUCHANAN'S administration, including the cost of every foreign war in which the country was ever engaged, as well as all the Indian wars and every other class of expenditure foreign and domestic.

These figures may seem astonishing, but they are nevertheless true and taken from the official records. They present themselves forcibly to the minds of the people, who cannot help but ask themselves what is the cause of this extraordinary extravagance? Why does it cost $9.59 *per capita* in public expenditures, when eleven years ago it was less than one-fourth that sum or $2.01? These questions cannot be disposed of with sophistry. They must be answered squarely.

THE THIRD CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, August 9th, the State Temperance Organization of Pennsylvania met in Convention at Harrisburg and put a State ticket in nomination, to be supported by the Temperance men in this State.

Mr. BARR SPANGLER of Lancaster was nominated for Auditor General, and Hon. E. H. WHEELER, of Mercer county, for Surveyor General. Both these gentlemen sustain a high character for intelligence, ability and fitness for the position for which they have been nominated, but from this time until the election they may expect to meet with a steady stream of denunciation from the Radical press, which will hasten to prove that the Temperance men have no sort of right to run their ticket.

Every effort will be made to brow-beat these men and their supporters off the track, but judging from the firmness with which they withstood the blandishments of certain Ring wire-workers on the day of the Convention, they will not likely retire at the bidding of the Ring masters. That they have a right to ask for the suffrages of the people, no one but a member of the Ring will dispute.

To pay **$9,228.75** interest on **$25,000** for one year is to pay **36** per cent. interest. This is what brought the last payment on the City Hall ground up to **$34,228.75.**

A CURIOUS taxpayer put two items of expenditure on City Hall up to July 1st 1871 together, and finds the following astonishing result:

Stone (unfinished)	- - -	**$232,203.15**
Iron (unfinished.)	- - -	**96,394.57**
Total	- - -	**$328,579.72**

This is just **$28,597.72** more than the whole institution was to cost, and yet **$328,597.72** don't include half the cost of our modest City Hall. There's "richness" for the Ring.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* the central organ of the Radical party in this State, denounces the State Temperance Convention as the "so-called," says it was "composed of broken down office hunters and office holders" and "mercenary agitators and worn out demagogues." Considering that all Temperance fanatics belong to the Radical party, this is rather severe.

BY yesterday's telegrams from Washington we learn that Congress will be asked to pass a bill for the relief of JOHN W. DOUGLASS, the newly appointed Revenue Commissioner, who was formerly collector of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District and who appears in Secretary BOUTWELL'S list as a *defaulter!* The friends of collector BAILEY of New York, who stole more than half a million, will no doubt put in a similar "claim."

AL CARPET-BAG CONVENTION.

At least once every year each Southern State is treated to a "grand, gloomy and peculiar" spectacle—a convention of the Radical carpet-baggers, to parcel out the offices, and otherwise "enjoy" themselves in denouncing Democrats and respectable people. The speeches made on such occasions are always edifying as well as profound.

The double-headed Radical Convention at New Orleans on the 9th instant, [illegible] champion belt for this season. Preparations for it were made on a grand scale. The Convention was ordered to meet at the Custom House. Here the gentle lambs of Radicalism and carpet-baggery were to assemble, and pour into each other's ears the gentle tale of their cares and sorrows, their hopes and fears for the future.

But lest there should be some wolves in sheep's clothing, to tear the unoffending lambs, two companies of United States Infantry, carrying breech-loaders and one hundred rounds of ammunition, were marched down to the Custom House and drawn up in line, guarding the approaches. Two Gatlin guns double loaded with grape and canister were placed in position to sweep the passage ways, while one hundred deputy United States Marshals, armed with cutlasses and navy revolvers carefully guarded every entrance to the hall where the grave and reverend segniors of carpetbagdom were to deliberate upon the grand moral question: "What is left to steal? and in what manner shall we steal it?"

With all this military array, these glittering bayonets, grim frowning cannon, and vicious looking navy revolvers, one would think that the Custom House was in a state of siege, momentarially expecting an attack from a party of hungry carpet-baggers who had just came down out of the North, ravenous as Siberian wolves, and as insatiable as bayou leeches.

But all this paraphernalia of war was to keep the anti-GRANT wolves out of the GRANT fold. No man was to go into the hall who had not a ticket signed by United States Marshal PACKARD who, under special commission from Long Branch, was taking care of GRANT'S interests. At half past ten the wolves, all in the meekest sort of disguise, led by the pious Governor WARMOUTH, supported by the honest General CAMPBELL, who was never yet known to steal a mill race, an the saintly Sanator PINCHBECK, made their appearance and knocked loudly for admission. This they were denied because they did not carry the requisite paste board.

Then the good and pious Governor WARMOUTH sprang hastily into a chair and thus gave vent to his wounded and martyrized feelings:

> "Having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the Central Committee for holding the Convention, I now propose we adjourn to Turner's Hall and hold the Convention."

> "At once there rose as wild a yell
> As though the fiends from heaven that fell
> Had pealed the banner cry of hell!"

A general absquatulation followed, WARMOUTH was borne to his carriage, the horses detached and the crowd dragged his triumphal chariot through the streets to Turner Hall, where a grand feast of politics and a flow of bile commenced. The administration and the tyrants of the Custom House were denounced, Senator PINCHBECK asking in the midst of his fury:

> "Is it possible that we are to be put down by the Government which we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner this Government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins the better."

In due time a Convention was organized at Turner Hall and another at the Custom House, and each denounced the other as being composed of thieves, scoundrels, tyrants and what not, each no doubt telling the exact truth about the other.

The telegraph reports as to the working details of the double-headed Convention are rather meagre, but enough is told to reveal the fact that such a disgraceful scene was never before witnessed in any political Convention in the country. Curses, criminal charges, impotent rage, threats of mob violence and burnings kept the city of New Orleans in uproar and terror until late at night, the citizens no doubt fervently praying to be delivered from such visitations in the future.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

It is decidedly amusing to notice with what avidity Radical newspapers publish the result of the North Carolina election and hail it as a grand Radical triumph and a prophetic indication that GRANT will be elected in 1872.

What makes the joke so much more enjoyable is that the most of the editors who parade this "great victory," absolutely believe that there is something in it—that the Old North State has actually gone for GRANT. If they only committed one blunder in this, it would not be so bad, but they manage to kill two birds with one stone, either of which would be a very ugly crow for a Radical editor to pick for his dinner.

The facts concerning the North Carolina election may be summed up in a very few words. The election was for the purpose of calling a State Convention. The Convention was not called. This result was not because the movement did not have the support of seven-tenths of the people of the State, but because the law providing for the election was unconstitutional, and, consequently, had the vote in favor of calling the Convention been unanimous, no Convention could properly have met.

According to the present Constitution of North Carolina a Constitutional Convention is only legal when called by *two thirds* of both branches of the Legislature. At its last session the bill passed the Senate by the requisite two-thirds but in the House it only received a majority. Under this bill which had not a Constitutional majority the election was held. The majority of the friends of the measure, knowing that a Convention could not legally be called under it, stayed away from the polls and advised others to do the same.

The Democrats and Conservatives are in favor of a revision of the Constitution of the State but desire to go about it legally. Had the bill passed by a legal majority they would have turned out and voted for a convention which would have been called by not less than fifty thousand majority.

The Radicals are in favor of the present constitution, under which HOLDEN and his pimps robbed the State of more that ten million dollars, as well as committed other crimes for which he was finally impeached. If GRANT and the Radical party want to champion this infamous State Constitution which was especially constructed so as to allow carpet baggers and scalawags to steal and plunder, they are perfectly welcome to do so. A few more victories like the one in North Carolina and the Radical party will make a first class pantomime company.

THIRTY ONE MILLIONS!

According to a special dispatch in yesterday's *Commercial* from Washington, Secretary BOUTWELL has written to Senator SCOTT, that in twelve Collection Districts in Pennsylvania there are "Defalcations" of the amount of $21,766,800 and "Unadjusted Accounts" to the amount of $9,561,003, or a total of more than Thirty-one millions of dollars. If such things as these are being done in the green tree, what will they be in the dry? Are Mr. BOUTWELL'S figures correct? We call upon our Radical cotemporaries to answer.

A THREATENED EPIDEMIC.

For some time it has been very audibly whispered that a visitation of that dread scourge, the cholera, was among the possibilities that might overtake us. While we are not alarmists, we would not undertake to allay apprehension that may be well-founded.

It is an undeniable fact that the government of Russia, which for months past has studiously avoided giving any information concerning the prevalence of the epidemic in that country, no longer tries to conceal the fact that the epidemic has assumed alarming proportions, and is spreading rapidly in the Russian provinces to the western and southwestern part of the Empire. Although the mortality lists in the authorized journals are evidently incomplete and lacking of details as to the rural districts, they certainly make an exhibit that is alarming.

From the Russian papers it appears that the cholera showed itself first in that country this year in Central Russia, and not in the southern or southeastern portions of the Empire, as has formerly been the case. A number of villages are named in which more than one-half of the entire population have perished by the epidemic.

In the government of Moscow and especially the ancient city itself, the number of victims do not appear to be very large, but in Lithuania and Kieff, the mortality list is extremely large. In Lithunia it is said that the epidemic became so suddenly virulent, in most of the larger towns, that thousands of the population fled in the most utter dismay to those districts not yet infected.

As yet but very little has been published as to the spread of the cholera in Russian Poland, in consequence of the authorities there being always reticent about that unfortunate country. Yet it is quite certain that a good many persons have died of the disease in Warsaw, Lowitz and various other populous points, and that the epidemic spread with such rapidity over the districts of Western Poland that the government of Russia was suddenly compelled to take vigorous measures to prevent the epidemic from crossing into East Pussia, Posen and Silesia.

But according to the latest advices, these precautionary measures have not been successful. The epidemic has already broken out virulently in East Prussia, Posen, and various other Prussian cities along the shores of the Baltic. There are but few districts in Germany that have more cause to watch the progress of the epidemic with more serious alarm than these parts of Prussia. It was them that suffered most in loss of men in the late war with France. As a general thing their population is poor, and the sufferings to which the inhabitants have been subjected in consequence of the shortness of crops during the last few years, has fully prepared the way for an epidemic.

In years that have passed the cholera spread with great rapidity from Prussia to Pomerania, Brandenburg and Mecklenburg, Lubeck, and Hamburg have frequently suffered terribly from the epidemic, while from these ports it has been transmitted to Denmark. According to recent cable dispatches cholera has already made its appearance at Hull and other eastern seaports of England.

With reference to the South of Europe the cholera exhists in Roumania and several of the Turco-European provinces, as well as Transylvania and Galicia, and if reports are true it has also appeared at Marseilles, and either exists in Egypt or portions of Italy.

Its progress over Europe has been remarkable, and here in America we cannot begin to take precautions to meet it too soon. Our Boards of Health should not theorize, but go to work. There is filth enough in our own streets and alleys to create an epidemic, if indeed, it has not already done so. People never object to spending money to preserve health. Let the authorities go to work and remove every cause of epidemic that exists. The improvement of the general health would more than offset the outlay.

THE Temperance Convention recently held in Harrisburg is being denounced by the Republican press. The Harrisburg *State Journal* calls the delegates "mercenary agitators and worn-out demagogues." The Philadelphia *Post* the leading Republican authority claims for the party, that it is the only friend of the Temperance organization. What do the Germans of this county think of this which we clip from Thursday's issue of the last named journal?

> The temperance reform can only be successfully carried out through and general organization of the friends of the movement, and their identification with the Republican party, which stands committed to this and all other moral reforms. During the last session of the Legislature, the Republicans of the lower branch, headed by John S. Mann, of Potter, and David N. White, of Allegheny, passed what was known as the "Local Option bill." This bill was opposed by every Democrat in the House, and was smothered at in the recesses of a committee of the Senate, the majority of the committee being Democrats. This action was in accordance with a plan of action previously agreed upon in a caucus of the Democratic members of both branches of the Legislature, and unquestionably arrays that party against the temperance movement. Had that bill recived the concurrence of the Democratic Senate, the people of Pennsylvania would have had the opportunity next fall of deciding whether the traffic in intoxicating drink should be continued in the several counties, and the organization of a "Temperance party" would thus have been rendered unnecessary.
>
> There is but one practical method of accomplishing this temperance reform, and that is through the Republican party. This party, by the actions and votes of its representatives, has shown itself the earnest friend of temperance, while the Democracy have steadily and consistly opposed it. The Republican candidates for State officers are well known as temperance men; and if the friends of the cause are in earnest they will manifest that earnestness by supporting the Republican State and Legislative tickets.

A REPUBLICAN writes a communication to a leading Republican journal on the Presidential outlook and concludes as follows:

Look on this picture,	And then on this.
REP. STATES.	DEM. STATES.
Maine,	New Hampshire,
Vermont,	Connecticut,
Massachusetts,	New York,
Rhode Island,	New Jersey,
Pennsylvania,	Delaware,
North Carolina,	Maryland,
South Carolina,	Virginia,
Florida,	West Virginia,
Mississippi,	Alabama,
Louisiana,	Georgia,
Texas,	Arkansas,
Ohio,	Tennessee,
Illinois,	Kentucky,
Michigan,	Missouri,
Wisconsin,	Indiana,
Iowa,	California,
Kansas,	Oregon,
Minnesota,	Nevada,
Nebraska.	

> It will be observed that I have placed the preponderance of doubtful States in the Republican list, for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina and Texas are held to that party by a very uncertain tenure; while the doubtful States in the other list are much less importance comprising perhaps Connecticut, Indiana, Arkansas and Nevada. The Democratic party has gained New Hampshire, Missouri and Indiana since the last Presidential election, and is gradually but surely coming to the front in all the Southern States—because its adherents there have almost a monopoly of the wealth and intelligence.
>
> On the other hand, the Republicans have not gained a solitary State since 1867, and if they lose either Pennsylvania or Ohio in the next contest, it is farewell to the flesh pots.
>
> Let any Republican who thinks the next race is to be a walk over for Grant put these facts in his pipe and smoke them.

AN Iowa Republican journal, the Monroe *Record* says: "We take occasion right now to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Senator HARLAN'S speech on 'the President and San Domingo.' Indeed we have received it too much. Every few days it comes, sent by a Senator or Representative in the Lower House, or by a committeeman, or by some unknown person. We get it by the eastern mail and by the western mail; we are never forgotten when a fresh distribution of the precious document is made; it comes addressed to the editor, to the publisher, to the *Record*, and to the Monroe paper. Once we read that speech—knowing that the author of San Domingo annexation must need a defender as able at least as is Senator HARLAN. We ended its perusal feeling that our good President should either get an abler advocate or abandon San Domingo.

THERE is a prospect of lively times in Texas. The Radical governor, DAVIS, and the Radical legislature are at loggerheads. The legislature wants to meet in extra session, in September, for some purpose, and the governor wants to prevent the meeting, if he can—particularly as it is intimated that the house will attempt to impeach him, and depose him from office. It was at first said that the governor would issue a proclamation forbidding the special session; but the latest givings out are that he will lock the doors of the capital building, and call upon the federal troops in Austin to keep out the intruders. The extra session is called for September.

GEN GLATZ has been nominated for Senator by the Democracy of York county.

A RUMOR is spreading over the face of the earth that the venerable father of the President of the United States has resigned the office of Postmaster of Covington. What part the old gentleman proposes to take henceforth in official affairs is not announced. Perhaps under the prodigious pressure of responsibility that has been resting upon him, he has become weary! The pomps and vanities of the world have faded, as it were. His great anxiety has been to see the administration of his son a perfect success. In the fond assurance that his eyes have discovered that splendor ineffiable, he retires to the serene enjoyment of the sweets of private life.

THE New York *Mercury* calls for an examination of the books of the treasury department. It says:

> The people are not allowed to know anything about the disposition of the revenue of the country, amounting to over $400,000,000, beyond such facts as the officers of the treasury may vouchsafe to give. Let the books of the treasury department be examined at once, that the people may know what has been done with their money. Federal thieves have been employed in the greenback bureau for years, and they have become wealthy on moderate salaries. Let the nest of corruption be cleansed at any cost.

RADICALISM in New York appears to be in a bad way. Their trusted organ the *Evening Post* thus mourns:

> There seems to be as little hope of uniting the party as ever, and the Republican voters will still be misrepresented by the leaders of the organization. The old fight of Conkling against Fenton, of the office-holders against those who hold office, is as irreconcilable as ever. No principle is involved; the efforts of both are confined to the struggle for patronage and for revenge, and the whole party suffers by the narrow aims of a few active and aspiring men who care nothing for political principle.

FOLLOWING are the Democratic nominations in Center county:

Assembly—P. Gray Meek.
Associate Judges—W. W. Love, Henry Dopp.
Treasurer—James F. Weaver.
Commissioner—Samuel F. Foster.
District Attorney—John F. Potter.
Auditor—Robert F. Holmes.
County Surveyor—W. P. Mitchell.

THE Democracy of Warren county have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Luther Green.
Assсociate Judge—Rufus P. King.
Commissioner—George Blair.
Trustee of Warren Academy—Thomas Newbold,
Auditor—R. H. English.

IN Washington, D. C., a negro named WEST, somewhat noted as a politician was before the court on Tuesday as prosecutor in a case where it was alleged that one MOXLEY had refused to sell him a drink over his counter. WEST stated that he went to the place just to see if MOXLEY would refuse him. It not being proved that MOXLEY was the proprietor of the house where this Ku Klux outrage took place, the case was dismissed.

SENATOR SUMNER has declined the gold medal tendered him by the people of Hayti. If the Haytians wish to get rid of the medal, they might offer is to President GRANT, who has no constitutional scruples against the taking of presents, especially when the expressage is prepaid.

THE people of South Carolina are taxed so heavily under Radical rule that many of them would give away their property to keep from paying the taxes on it if they had money enough to hire somebody to accept it.

THE Democracy of Columbia county have nominated C. B. BROCKWAY, for the Assembly; IROM DERR, Associate Judge; JAMES BRIGSON, District Attorney; WILLIAM LAMON, Treasurer; WILLIAM SHAFFER, Commissioner.

NEW YORK papers announce the appearance of yellow fever in that city. This intelligence will not increase the list of strangers for a month to come.

Death of Miss Nannie Black.

We regret to announce the death of Miss NANNIE BLACK, which occurred on Tuesday afternoon, about half past three o'clock. The deceased was the youngest daughter of Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK, and has been unwell for some weeks, but her death was by no means looked for. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community, in their sad affliction.

> "Death lies on her, like an untimely frost
> Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."

—*York Daily.*

A GLORIOUS RESULT.

Leslie Receiving the Largest Vote Ever Polled in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Ledger, 11th]

We have recived official returns from thirty-nine counties, and tabulated them with the vote for the Democratic Congressional ticket in November last. By comparing Leslie's majorites in these counties which the same counties gave the candidates for Congress last November, we heve made a table of gains and losses, which is very significant. If the reader will scan these tables in another column and foot them up, he will find—

First, That these thirty nine counties give Leslie a majority larger, by 4,461, than they gave the Democratic candidates for Congress in 1870, when the negroes first voted at a general election in this State. As the aggregate Democratic majority at that election was 32,214, it is safe to assume that the same ratio of gain in the counties to be heard from will raise Leslie's majority above 40,000.

Secondly, That in there thirty-nine counties the Democratic candidates for Congress received but 37,705 votes, while Leslie's aggregate vote in the same counties is 55,384, a gain of 17,679 votes!

But we have compared the votes of these counties for Seymour, with their vote for Leslie, and have thereby discovered still more interesting facts. In 1868 these thirty-nine counties gave Stevenson 53,230, and Seymour 54,480. They now give Leslie 55,384—a gain of 2,154 over Stevenson, and 904 over Seymour!!

Unofficial reports from other counties give assurance that Leslie has received the largest vote ever polled for any man of any party in Kentucky!

We confidently expect that Leslie's vote will reach, if it does not exceed, 120,000; and that 5,000, at least of them will be shown by the final returns to be white recruits from the Radical ranks.

ENDEAVOR.

A moaning cry, as the world rolls by
Through gloom of cloud and glory of sky,
Rings in my ears forever;
And I know not what it profits a man
To plow and sow, to study and plan,
And reap the harvest never.
"Abide, in truth, abide,"
Spake a low voice at my side,
"Abide thou, and endeavor."

And even though, after care and toil,
I should see my hopes from a kindly soil
Though late yet blossowing ever,
Perchance the prize were not worth the pain,
Perchance this fretting and wasting of brain
Wins its true guerdon never.
"Abide, in love, abide,"
The tender voice replied,
"Abide thou, and endeavor."

"Strive, endeavor: it profits more
To fight and fail, then on Time's dull shore
To sit an idler ever;
For to him who bares his arm to the strife,
Firm at his post in the battle of life,
The victory faileth never.
"Therefore in faith abide,"
The earnest voice still cried,
"Abide, thou, and endeavor."

"SILVER SPRINGS."

The Home of Hon. Francis P. Blair.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post recently visited "Silver Springs," Montgomery county, Maryland, the home of Francis P. Blair. He says:

Silver Springs has the great charm, the greater part of it, of "running wild!" Not that it has not fields of waving corn, meadows of timothy and clover, a most beautiful flower garden, orchards, &c.; but the greater part of it is untamed nature, where the underbrush grows unrestrained, the tall grass nods independently, and the wild grapevines drop from the untrimmed forest trees. A long, winding road from the entrance gate seems to be leading you into a great grove of beautiful trees; but suddenly the spacious mansion, crowning a slight elevation of ground, bursts into view. It is of brick, of a dark brown color, three stories high, and relieved by balconies and airy balustrades. The interior is full of the luxuries and comforts that help to make up a happy home—low fire grates, and low cushioned seats and sofas, books and music and bright flowers. Here hangs a photograph of General Frank, the youngest and beloved son, surrounded with a wreath of flowers. Here hangs a portrait of Mrs. Blair in her youth, It is a sweet lovely face, bearing a strong resemblance to the gracious elderly lady sitting near with gown of soft-hued gray and misty snowy cap and ruffles. Her name is Violet, associating itself, pleasantly too, with the soft-eyed girl in the painted picture and the mild-eyed woman in the soft gray dress. Here is a portrait of Mr. Blair himself, in great coat and fur collar; and there the patron saint—the household god—"Old Hickory" himself.

CONSUMPTION PLANT.

By the way in rambling over the ground Mr. Blair pointed out to me the "consumption plant," which has now become historical, as it is alleged that it saved the life of Andrew Jackson, then President, who was supposed to have the consumption. Mr. Blair brought it from Kentucky, where the Indians had discovered its wonderful medicine properties, but not, I believe, in the same singular manner as that in which the sensational cundurango was brought to civilization as a curative.

THE GROUNDS.

about the house are tastefully laid out into lawns, parks and walks, reminding one of England's country seats. From the west side of the house a very elegant verandah, enclosed with glass, which serves as a superb summer dinning hall, overlooks the widest avenue, which is completely arched by the boughs of the fine sugar maples. These dining halls of the Blairs, what distinguished guests they have contained! How conspicuous has been their hospitality! It was here that the distinguished Sumner found a retreat when the encounter with Mr. Brooks disabled him, and it can be said with truth that no American home has ever entertained more honored or distinguished guests.

THE SPRING.

We walked down under the protecting maples to the principal spring, partially enclosed by a niche of pure white marble. Its graceful arch shelters a marble nymph, a veritable Undine, springing from the liquid fountain. Ah, how beautiful this spot! The brook with its shining bed contrasting with the dark-green velvet turf; the low spreading boughs overhead, the glossy sprays of myrtle and ivy drooping over the enchanted and spell-bound goddess of the fountain, the music of the babbling brook, and the singing of the innumerable birds. Were the niche more aged, the statue mutilated, the views more tangled, the stones more overgrown with moss, one might rest at this fountain and dream one's self in the Borghese Villa at Rome, for the sunlight steals in and out there as here, and the blue sky bends over each as lovingly.

We tore ourselves away from this enchanted spot, and crossed the rustic bridge over the spring branch. We peeped into the dairy window and saw the bountiful supply of milk and cream. We glanced at the neat farm yard and comfortable stables, and the ponds where the black bass and speckled trout dart through the limpid water, taking no thought of the morrow. We paused before the

PICTURESQUE WATERFALL,

turning the wheel of a little mill, which supplies house and gardens with water. We surveyed the private baths, which Nero might have envied, erected over a large spring, and quite secluded by the overhanging branches of a beautiful elm, and so wandered along, following the meanderings of the crystal rivulet as it

"Winds about, in and out,
To join the brimming river."

We are lost in the beauty of the deep glens romantic dells, mossy banks, rustic bridges, graceful cascades, fairy grottoes, flowery islands and vine-clad arbors; and at last rest on the rustic sofa under the branches of a grand old oak, the monarch of the forest, which, though it may not

"Circle in the grain
Five hundred rings of years,
"Was so broad of girth
It could not be embraced."

and doubtless, if given to garrulity, could relate stories as tender as the "Talking Oak." How many lovers have lingered here, and how many hearts have throbbed beneath these sylvan bowers!

THE GARDEN.

We come from the garden overladen with roses selected by Mr. Blair, and cut by his own slender and emaciated hand. Near this wilderness of bright geraniums—of fragrant heliotropes and mignionette—rests the most interesting feature of the whole. It is the family vault. The mound containing this is surrounded by a grove of fine young oaks and pines, and here, beneath the shade of these lovely trees, where their children and their children's children come daily to play and weave bright garlands, these old people have chosen their final resting place. The velvet sod is covered with ivy and myrtle, and here this aged couple come hand in hand to kneel over it; they have lived their brightest days, and under it they expect to lie down together, in death as in life surrounded with the singing of birds, the music of fountains, the perfume of flowers and the laughter of children.

It was like a poem full of pathos to hear this old man; no man living now has read and studied more, and pearls of garnished and precious culture are ever dropping from his lips.

Believe it if you Choose.

The Chicago papers give an account of a desperate conflict a woman recently had in that city, in which she finally killed a man who assaulted her. A few days ago a soap peddler called at the house of Mrs. Culine, in that city, and insisted on her making a purchase. She declined, and he became very insulting, when she ordered him from the house. Not feeling disposed to act on her suggestion, she seized a tea-kettle of boiling water and poured it over him. He left swearing, as he went out of the gate, all sorts of vengeance on the lady of the house. On Monday afternoon of last week, the same peddler went back to Mrs. Culine's house, during the absence of her husband The only occupant of the house was Mrs. Culine's little child, she herself having stepped out. She heard the little dog barking and hastened to the house to ascertain the trouble. To her surprise she saw the scoundrel seated on her own bed, with his big feet in the cradle, resting heavily on her little darling. She angrily ordered him to leave the place, whereupon he said "Leave here! not by a —— sight. You had the best of me once, and now I'll fix you." Instead of following the fashion to scream and then faint, she looked him full in the face and said: "If you dare to touch me I kill you." The brute started to close with his victim. With one spring she reached the wood box, and picking up an axe, turned toward her assailant and struck him a powerful blow with the heavy weapon. Stunned only for an instant, the rascal sprung toward the woman, drawing a revolver at the same time. Again and again she struck him with the axe, when he snapped the pistol three times at her. Three times the hammer descended but the caps failed to explode. Mr. Culine then seized hold of the ruffian. They struggled fiercely for the supremacy, around the room, over chairs, everywhere. The little baby, awakened by the terrible scuffle, commenced crying with all its might, but the poor mother could do nothing for its relief. Again the desperate villain managed to point the revolver toward the woman's head. With the fierceness of despair Mrs. Culine succeeded in turning the muzzle of the pistol toward her outrager. At the same instant the hammer fell, the charge was fired and the ball struck the pedler full in the neck, passing through, and lodged in the wall. With a groan the man fell to the floor, and dragging himself out in the yard, died soon after. The carotid artery had been severed.

A Pleasant Revenge.

It must afford the French some slight satisfaction to have found it in their power to a small extent literally to repay the Germans in their own coin. Most of us know what German money is, and we can therefore appreciate the dismay with which the authorities at Strasburg witnessed the arrival of 18,000 francs in German silver pieces. This sum forms a collection of most of the money imported into France by the invading army. Finding the French gold and silver much cleaner and far more handy than their own, the Germans were naturally more ready to part with the latter; the desire of the French on the other hand, to rid themselves at the earliest opportunity of the unpleasant souvenir can occasion as little surprise There is a saying in Germany that German princes enjoy constant good health, because their faces are always to be seen with red cheeks on silver thalers and florins. This rule holds good. however, only in a new pieces, for in old the copper red on the cheeks is obscured by the black coating collected on the coins in greasy lumps. Of course this mode of payment imposed upon the German Commissioners the task of counting over the whole sum, whereas the simple process of weighing suffices for French money. The thickness and weight of German coins varying in the same species often as one to three or even one to four the use of the balance is quite out of the question. Possibly the inconvenience experienced in this instance may accelerate the decision of Government regarding the adoption of a coinage, uniform throughout the empire, taking as a standard our gold sovereign.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Sad Result of a Fit of Anger—A Child Killed by its Father.

A remarkable case of death resulting from an endeavor of an outraged father to punish his child occurred in the Tenth Ward last evening. The principal actor in this sad tragedy is Jacob Eisenhardt, a German butcher, residing at 48 Chrystie street, and the victim is his son, also named Jacob, who was but two years of age. Eisenhardt is employed at the packing house of Bieneke & Co., at No. 40 Chrystie street, and was at work there at eight o'clock last evening. His little son was playing about the place where his father was working, and while doing so committed some little act which annoyed and angered the father. He ordered the child not to repeat the offense, but the child not heeding the injunction of his parent, disobeyed him. This so enraged Eisenhardt that he lost all control of himself, and seizing the little fellow by the arm thrust him forcibly into a dark closet in the packing house. In doing so Eisenhardt forced the child against a broken pane of glass, cutting him terribly on the left leg, severing an artery. The blood spurted out all over the place, and Eisenhardt seeing the result of his ungovernable temper, caught the little child in his arms and carried him home. A surgeon was summoned and the flow of blood was soon stopped, but the child had lost so much blood that he died at nine o'clock from exhaustion. Eisenhardt was arrested and locked up at the Eldridge street police station. He is almost crazy with grief at the result of his rash act.—N. Y. World 9th.

Girls at Play.

There is hardly another sight in the world, said Hawthorne in one of his romances, so pretty as that of a company of young girls—almost women grown—at play, and so giving themselves up to their airy impulse that their tip-toes barely touch the ground. Girls are so incomparably wilder and more effervescent than boys, more untamable, and regardless of rule and limit, with an evershifting variety, breaking continually into new modes or fun, yet with a harmonious propriety through all. Their steps, their voices appear free as the wind, but keep consonance with a strain of music inaudible to us. Young man and boys, on the other hand, play according to recognized law, old traditionary games permitting no caprices of fancy, but with scope enough for the outbreak of savage instincts; for, young or old, in play or in earnest, man is prone to be a brute.

For The Post.)

ODE ON THE UNIVERSE.

BY T. V. KEENAN, T.C.D.

Oh! let me pierce the realms of space.
Or on the wings of lightning, trace
The circles where eternal move
Those orbs that gild the Heavens above.

My struggling soul for freedom sighs,
And longs to burst its earthly ties,
Sublime above the stars to soar,
And heavenly regions to explore,

The bonds of distance set at nought,
To find what man has vainly sought,
Ensconced on my ethereal throne,
To glance to heights of thought unknown:

Claim we alone Almighty's care?
No other worlds His mercies share?
Or are we but a speck of light.
Hid in the vast abyss of night?

Presumptuous man! let not thy pride
Beyond the bonds of reason ride;
Why think the maze of infinite
Was made for thee, not thou for it.

A Chinese Opium Den.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

It is rented by the proprietor to a Chinaman named Ah Fook for $500 per month, who again sublets various parts. We entered several of the apartments and a stranger sight cannot be imagined. The first we visited was about ten feet in height, sixteen feet in length and twelve feet in breadth; the only light or ventilation of any kind was by the door, and it was so dark that a candle had to be lighted to enable us to inspect it. This was a lodging house, Heaven save the mark! and kept by a man named Ah Wa, who for ten cents a night accommodates his his countrymen with lodging; and in his place every night nineteen men sleep. The beds, if they may be so termed, are nothing but a series of shelves with a straw mat on each, and here, night after night, these poor wretches pass away their time smoking opium and sleeping off its pernicious effects, as the proprietor, for five cents extra, supplies this drug, the smoking of which occupies the chief part of the time of the inhabitants of McEvoy's building, when not engaged in their usual occupation of stealing, for Mr. Woodruff informed me that there was not one man who frequented that place who was not a thief. We watched the operation of

PREPARING AND SMOKING

a pipe of opium. The smoker has brought to him a tray on which is a light, a pipe, and a small piece of wire, and a jar of pure opium; the wire is dipped into the opium, then applied to the candle and cooked until the perfume arising therefrom suits the smoker's ideas. It is then carefully kneaded on the surface of the pipe, the top of the bowl being covered, with the exception of a hole in the centre and when the correct consistency is gained by a delicate manipulation with the wire, the opium is worked up into a ball about the size of a pea, and inserted through the hole in the lid of the pipe; the smoker then reclines, and placing the bowl of the pipe against the candle, draws away at the stem for a few seconds—the pipe is empty and the performance repeated until the smoker becomes stupified, and falls back in a doze to revel in the sensations arising from his narcotic. Its effects are described as being of a most exhilarating kind, and if only inhaled in small quantities, it animates the spirits, and gives energy to the intellectual powers, and is then followed by a state of quiet, pleasant languor until sleep succeeds; but it is only by increasing the dose that these effects are reproduced. The soporific effects are then of longer duration and the symptoms of debility are greater, gradually but surely leading to softening of the brain.

A Martin's Roost in a Georgia City.

About five years ago a growth of mulberry trees in front of a residence on the corner of Hunter and Pryor streets, in Atlanta, Georgia, became the resort or "roost" of a few martins, who came regularly there every evening during the summer months. Year by year the number that resort to these trees has been on a rapid increase, and now they are almost innumerable. The Era says:

"During the day, not a martin can be observed in the city limits; but, at about six o'clock in the evening, they can be seen coming in all directions, in swarms of hundreds. They collect and hover high in the air over the roost until the whole force seems to be collected. They form a black cloud of animated, feathery nature, that spreads over acres of space, and the pipings from their tiny throats, together with their queer antics, make a scene that nightly attracts a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen to the place. When the time comes for roosting, the cloud gradually settles in a compact shape, and then with a revolving motion unwinds itself and pours a rapid stream into the tree tops which in five minutes' time are literally loaded down and black with their presence. They are never interfered with, and with early morn swarm away in every direction. They doubtless come from almost every portion of Georgia and the neighboring States."

"Stationary" and "Fuel" for Congressmen.

The late book, "Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson," relates an incident, which shows that at an early day public servants began to bleed the Treasury. During the session of the first Continental Congress, Delegate Harrison, of Virginia, desiring to "stimulate," went with a friend to a certain place where supplies were furnished Congress and ordered two glasses of brandy and water. The man in charge hesitated, and replied that liquors were not included in the supplies furnished Congressmen.

"Why," said Harrison, "what is it, then that I see the New England members come here and drink?"

"Molasses and water, which they have charged as stationary,'" was the reply.

"Then give me the brandy and water," said Harrison, "and charge it as fuel."

The fuel was furnished, and Harrison and his friend retired.

Lady Accidentally Killed by Her Sister.

The Loudoun (Va.) Mirror states that on Sunday afternoon last, Miss Caroline Clarkson, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clarkson, residing about three miles from Leesburg, was accidentally shot and killed by her sister Mary. The evidence before the coroner shows that the two young ladies were starting to Sunday school, and that, as during their absence there would have been nobody about the house except some little children, who were at the time out in the field, Mary determined to carry the gun, a smooth-bore rifle loaded with squirrel shot, which was standing in a corner of the lower room, up stairs, out of their reach. In ascending the stairs, the barrel of the gun resting on her left arm, the muzzle pointing up, she supposed the hammer became entangled in her dress, causing a discharge. Her sister was at the top of the stairs, and received the load in the back, causing instant death.

Stories About Rattlesnakes—A Horrible Plaything.

The Lynchburg Republican publishes the following "snake stories," and says they can be substantiated by undisputable testimony. They are only some of the trifling experiences of the mountaineers with the rattlesnakes:

"There are in the Blue Ridge two distinct species—the yellow was formerly supposed to be the male, and the black the female; but the fallacy of that opinion is demonstrated by the fact that in many localities only one of these kinds is ever seen, and also by the great difference in size and form, the yellow being very thick and short, and the black long and slender. But both of these species are beautifully ornamented with flowers, which in the sunlight partake of all the colors of the rainbow, The yellow snake is much less liable to rattle than the black, and therefore most to be dreaded, though no dependence need be placed in either, as it depends altogether upon the caprice of the moment whether they retreat, advance, rattle, or "play possum." The partiality of this snake for the company of children has been frequently noticed among the mountaineers, one instance of which is familiar to some of our Bedford readers. A few years ago a farmer whose cabin stood in one of the wildest localities about the mountains, on coming into the house one day discovered his little daughter, two years old, sitting up in bed, where she had been placed when asleep, by her mother, The child was laughing immoderately, and showing by its every action and expression of countenance that it was greatly pleased. The father approached, when to his horror, he discovered that an enormous yellow rattlesnake, the largest he had ever seen, was in bed with the child, and actually coiled around her body.

His presence instantly wrought a change in the conduct of the snake, which dextrously uncoiled itself from around the child and assumed an attitude of battle. The mountaineer's rifle hung upon a rack over the door; he grasped it in his hand with feelings that cannot be described, and awaited an opportunity to shoot. He had no sooner done so than the snake commenced carressing the child by rubbing his head against her cheek, and darting his forked tongue almost in her eyes. Then he would raise his tail and rattle so rapidly as to make one continued sound, at which the child was greatly delighted. But upon the least movement upon the part of the almost distracted parent, the snake would entirely change the tone of his rattling and swell to almost twice its natural size. During all this time the child tightly grasped the snake with its chubby little hands, and jerked and twisted him about in a very rude and unceremonious manner, laughing and talking to her horrid plaything in a perfect ecstasy of delight. This state of things was finally ended by a movement of the parent, which so enraged the snake that he drew himself up into a tight coil, leaped out of bed, and would have buried his fangs in the farmer's face had he not quickly dodged to one side. As it was the serpent went over his shoulder and out at the door, where he renewed the signal for battle, but was quickly stretched out stiff in death by a shot from the rifle. The child cried immoderately for her pretty plaything, and if set down in any part of the yard would immediately toddle toward the dead reptile.

"A party of young men in the same neighborhood, only a few years ago, had a very interesting adventure with a rattlesnake, which may be briefly stated. Early in the fall of the year, and before the snakes had "housed up" for the winter, this party went out one night on a racoon hunt. About midnight the dogs 'treed' a family of coons in one of the largest trees in the neighborhood. Is was decided to wait until daylight to capture them, with the hope that the cutting down of the trees could be dispensed with. The young men laid down upon the ground, and were amusing themselves with telling stories when one of the party who was thoroughly acquainted with the habits and peculiarities of the rattlesnakes, suddenly called out. "Lie still, boys; don't move for anything. There's rattlesnakes here; I heard one's rattles hit a rock." He had scarcely spoken when an enormous rattlesnake came crawling over his foot, and following his leg to his body, crossed over his breast, and striking his next neighbor's face, and crawling over his mouth. The third party was not touched by the snake, except that his rattles tapped lightly against his cap-brim as he passed. The fourth huntsman heard the rattle, sprang to his feet and ascended a tree with remarkable agility. This snake was immediately followed by another, not quite so large; and then by four very small ones. When daylight came the raccoons were shot. The snakes were found in a hollow stump, but a few steps off, and were all killed.

Legality of Sunday Marriages.

In New York the question of the legality of Sunday marriages is exciting considerable attention in legal as well clerical minds. There seems to be about an equal division of both parties in this important matter. It is held that as marriage is a legal civil contract, and that legal civil contracts are illegal if made on the Sabbath, it is void if performed on this day. An interesting test case is now pending in Rochester, N. Y. A millionaire died there recently, and willed all his property to the children of his second wife, disinheriting two of his own children. The marriage was performed on Sunday. It is not clear how this will invalidate the will should the decision be against Sunday marriages, but some lawyers believe that in such a case the will could and would be broken. If the court decides that marriages are invalid if performed on that day, no doubt many more interesting and pointed cases will arise. Lawyers will grow fat on contested rights of property, while in ordinary divorce they would not pay their rent. But no decent court will decide against the legality of pure marriage.

The Koh-i-noor.

The following story is told concerning the Koh-i-noor captured in India:

"The Koh-i-noor was captured in this cheap way: In 1849 that well-known diamond became part of the spoil of the Anglo-Indian army, on the conquest and annexation of the Punjaub, and being then estimated at $1,250,000, there was great joy over such a prize. Without consulting the army, Lord Gough and Sir Charles Napier, in command, audaciously presented the great diamond to Queen Victoria in the name of the combatants. It was not the general's right to rob the army by bestowing the greatest of its spoils of war upon the Queen, nor ought she to have accepted it without seeing that the soldiers had been paid for it. From that time the Indian army have not received a shilling for their capture of the Koh-i noor, and Victoria has retained the gem as her own personal property, instead of placing it among the crown jewels belonging to the British nation.

[From the N. Y. Citizen.]

BABY,S GRAVE.

BY WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.

There is a little spot of ground
Beneath the willow's pendent shade;
'Tis there, beneath a tiny mound,
Our darling little babe was laid.

And there, there is a cross of stone,
With fragrant roses overspread;
This cross of stone, now moss o'er grown,
Marks where they laid our infant dead.

'Tis there the wild bird builds her nest,
Fearing no danger nor alarm;
The wild bird knows that spot is blest,
And, being blest, secure from harm.

There, too, the flitting fireflies
Their fairy lanterns burn each night.
Think they the lifeless babe will rise,
To chase again their sparks of light.

There, crickets in the evening sing,
And butterflies sport in the sun;
No longer now, on rapid wing,
Our babe's pursuing hands they shun.

And flowers there, of every hue,
Bloom now, as they were wont before;
Bright buttercups, and violets blue,
Will deck our baby's brow no more.

We love that little spot of ground,
Because our child there loved to play
We love that little shaded mound,
Because it holds his lifeless clay;

We love that little cross of stone,
That through the fragrant roses peeps
Remaining with the dead alone,
It tells that there our baby sleeps.

And, though the hands of Time efface
The little name upon that stone,
Eternity cannot erase
From memory our little one.

His grave is in a lonely spot,
There where the weeping willows wave
And yet alone the babe sleeps not.
Our hearts are buried in his grave.

The Troubles in Charleston—Outrages Upon German Citizens.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* of Tuesday says that the colored Republicans in that city seem determined to avenge the defeat their party has suffered by assaulting the Germans. The deeds of rowdyism, thieving and persecution they carried on Saturday night last was terrible. They formed in squads of fifty to seventy-five, paraded the streets, inflicting as much injury on the German storekeepers as they came across in their line of march as they could. They walked into the different stores they met with, drank what they wanted and purchased goods, and as soon as they got them in their possession ran off with them. The wives of the Germans so persecuted were terribly alarmed, some of whom were at home alone. They indulged in insulting language, brandished sticks, fired pistols and declared war against Germans generally. At corner of King and Tradd streets they appeared fifty in number, made a rush for Loggerman's grocery to get hold of two colored men therrin, whom they intended to kill for voting the conservative ticket. They were so violent that a message had to be dispatched to the guardhouse for a force of policemen to disperse them. The colored men inside of the store, whom they were waiting to kill, had to be relieved of their perilous situation by the policeman, who escorted them to a place of safety.

Gloomy Harvest Prospects in Ireland.

The Irish papers report the prospects of the coming harvest, which a month ago seemed promising, to be now exceedingly gloomy. The almost incessant heavy rain since the first week of July has already caused immense damage, and unless there should be a speedy change for the better, this year will, it is said, prove a disastrous one for Irish farmers. The evil has not been confined to any locality, but extends over the whole of Ireland. The hay crop has been irreparably damaged, and in many instances totally destroyed. The cereal crops have suffered considerably in many districts, but should the weather become and continue fine the yield may yet prove an average one. Another fortnight of rain such as recently experienced would, however, it is feared, ruin wheat barley and oats. In any case a late harvest is expected. There have been some slight indication of potato blight.

A MARYLAND paper improves upon the usual style of death notices by recording that an infant was "born into the supernatural sphere of redeeming grace, April 27, 1870, and into the kingdom of life everlasting, July 5, 1871."

AT a picnic near Rochester, Monday, a young German girl was walking with a man in the darker part of the grounds, when a number of young rowdies collected about them evidently with evil designs. Her escort espying them, ignominously decamped, while the girl in her fright ran toward the brink of a precipice and fell over a distance of seventy-five feet to the dry bed of the river below, where she was found dead, with her neck broken.

THE Hon. and Rev. James Wentworth Leigh, son of the first Lord Leigh and brother of the present baron, was married recently to Miss Francis Butler, daughter of the late Pierce Butler, Esq., of Butler's Island, Georgia, and Fanny Kemble, at St. Thomas' Church, London. The bride's dress was white silk, almost covered by Brussels lace flounces, and the Brussels lace veil. She was given away by Admiral Turner, of the United States navy. There were seven bridesmaids.

A WELL-DRESSED young swindler has been victimising some of the citizens of Newburyport, Mass., in a most audacious manner. His practice has been to call at a house, demand to know how many of the inmates have been vaccinated within five years and how many have not, then carefully to enter the names in a book, and end up with asserting that the city authorities have decided that all residents who have not been vaccinated within five years must either undergo that operation at once or supply themselves with a preventative powder, which he has with him, the price of which is twenty-five cents.

ACCORDING to the Italian journals, the astronomical observatory on Mount Vesuvius is in serious danger of being destroyed by the river of red hot, melted lava slowly flowing down the side of the mountain, and which has nearly submerged the hill on which the observatory was erected by the University of Naples at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. The eruption is still increasing in violence, and the immediate construction of a dyke of cinders is earnestly recommended in order to change the direction of the torrent of the lava.

MEDICAL men say that the odor arising from decaying flowers while placed in vases in close rooms, as is such a universal custom in America, is very injurious, and gives rise to quite a number of serious complaints. Headache and various complaints ensue, and even asphyxia, if their action is prolonged. In nervous persons, numbness, convulsions, and loss of voice may occur; but the usual effect is a state of sleepiness, with feebleness and retardation of the action of the heart. The most deleterious flowers are the lily, hyacinth, narcissus, crocus, rose, carnation, honeysuckle, jessamine and violet. Majendie cites a case of death caused by a bouquet of lillies which the sufferer, a healthy woman, had slept with in her bedroom. The walnut, the bay-tree, and hemp, are the most dangerous of ordinary plants in this respect.

VARIETIES.

A DOCTOR's motto is supposed to be "patients and long suffering."

THE Overland Monthly estimated this year's product of the precious metals on the Pacific coast at $80,000,000.

THREE negro boys in Charleston, S. C., wantonly seized a little white boy and endeavored to cut his foot off, maining him for life.

BONNETS of "frou frou" gauze, trimmed with feathers and velvet, will be the prettiest styles worn next fall.

A BOSTON boy cut off his young sister's golden curls while she slept, to get money with which to go to the races.

A LADY in Mobile is now confined to her bed from the effects of poison, manifesting itself in sores about the mouth, caused by biting green sewing silk, while working with it.

A NEW ORLEANS colored boy got a jackstone in his throat, and was relieved by a doctor who took him by the heels and shook it out of him. This is a new method of "healing."

THE pastor of the Baptist church in Cambridge baptized two young ladies the other day and then married one of them right there in the church before she had time to get dry.

ON losing several fingers in the machinery, a few days ago, a little girl employed in one of the Natick (R. I.) mills, instead of crying, heroically asked, "Will this stop my working for my sick mother?"

THE "Abyssinian stretch" has superseded the Grecian bend and the kangaroo droop among the belles of fashion. It is supposed that this will have a short run, as the "Madagascar flutter," and the "Fijian sprawl" are waiting to be adopted.

THERE are places in New York city where pet canaries, cats and dogs are boarded together at the sum of twenty cents a week, while the families to whom they belong are out of town.

A NUMBER of wealthy colored citizens of Philadelphia, with their wives, are sojourning at Long Branch, at "de culled hotel," Benicia House, while others of a still higher tone occupy cottages on Lafayette street, the aristocratic street of the place.

A WOMAN was arrested in Savannah the other day for having a street fight. She was required to give bonds, but refused to do so; the justice ordered her to be taken to jail, but she thrashed two constables and kicked the judge down stairs before she could be secured.

IT may be interesting to those who spend so much time and money in making artificial tow heads of themselves, to learn that dark hair has overruled the blonde, and is now the prevailing color in England. What an overhauling some poor heads will get after this.

DR. A. MINTER, of Shelby county, during the war buried $9,000, principally gold, in his orchard. The doctor died not long since, and in his papers were found memoranda giving directions for finding it. It was discovered in two earthen jars.

WHY are women like churches? Firstly, because there is no living without one; secondly, because there is many a-spire to to them; thirdly, because they are objects of adoration; and lastly, but by no means leastly, because they have a loud clapper in their upper story.

GENERAL BUTLER recently met with an accident in Boston while riding on the front platform of a street car. A misplaced switch turned the car aside and threw all the passengers on the platform violently to the ground. No one was hurt but the Beast was badly shaken.

NASHVILLE has a sensation. A white woman has arrived in that city from Ohio, with a negro of the blackest type. She eloped with him, and was married to him in Nashville. The negroes of Nashville are greatly disgusted at the poor taste of their brother Ethiopian, and are said to be violently opposed to this importation of Ohio "poor white trash."

A CALIFORNIA genius has invented what he calls the Eureka boot puller, which consists of a leather belt having two hooks attached to it. He places the belt over his right shoulder, adjusts the hooks in his boot straps, and then leans backwards, and the tightest boot is conquered.

ON Tuesday last Willie Biersch, the seven year old son of Ernst Biersch, who keeps a tanyard in Cincinnati, was torn to pieces and devoured by thirteen ferocious dogs which had been kept on the premises as watch dogs. The neighbors, who were attracted by the clamor, killed the animals.

A VERY discreet young Boston clergyman, while out sailing the other day, was saluted by two ladies in a dory, who waved their handkerchiefs at him. Being near enough to see that they were strangers to him, he straightway sailed away. Subsequetnly he learned from friends of the ladies that they had become too tired to row further, and wished to obtain assistance from him.

THE famous painter of candle-light scenes, P. Van Schendel, recently died, and a large number of his paintings are to be sold by his family on the 4th of September, at Brussels. The collection embraces seventeen of his own finished works, over one hundred sketches, and numerous pictures by various hands, among which one of the most precious is a portrait of the Grand Pensionary De Witt and his family, by Ferdinand Bol.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA's new English Opera Company, which is to make a tour of the United States during the approaching season, embraces as assistant prima donne Madame Vanzin, daughter of Signor Blitz, who has been for some years singing in Europe, and Madame Clara Doria. Mrs. Zeld Seguin will be the contralto, Messrs. Castle and Care the tenors, Messrs. Be Solla and Wiffen the second tenors, and Messrs. Cooke, Ellis Campbell and Husely the baritones and buffo singers.

THERE is nothing like a wife to bring a man to his senses. It is related of one in Illinois that recently he was sent home from the State Asylum for the Insane as incurably mad. On arriving he first saw his daughters, and said, "well, girls, you are keeping house alone, are you?" His wife entered the room and he started as from a dream, throwing both hands to his head and exclaiming: "Jane, I thought you were dead; is it indeed you?" The shock did for him what medical aid had not done. He recovered his reason entirely and thus far retains it.

ONE of the prizes recently awarded at the volunteer encampment at Wimbledon, England, was a side drum of an entirely new construction. The drum has one head, which, instead of being of parchment or vellum, is made of thin steel, and is beaten by sticks with india-rubber tops. The advantages claimed are that the head is practically unaffected by damp or changes in temperature, is practically indestructible, and can be tuned more simply than the ordinary drum. An ingenius contrivance of springs is substitute for the "snare" or strings which give the peculiar rattle to the ordinary side drum.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 19, 1871.

JAS. P. BARR............................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE............................E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the County Committee, held July 8th, 1871, the Democratic voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.,

and elect delegates to the county convention to be held in the Court House on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.

Following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That a Convention of two delegates from each election district in the county, be called to assemble on TUESDAY, August 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing said delegates be held on SATURDAY, August 26th, between the hours of five and six o'clock p. m., at the usual place of holding the general election, unless otherwise ordered by the chairman.

By order of the Committee.

D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

STILL they come. Another of GRANT'S appointees turns out to be a relation. The list now amounts to forty-two, with several districts to hear from.

CARL SCHURZ says President GRANT has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law by the dozen at the public crib.

THE "oldest" attempts to cast odium up on Hon. CARL SCHURZ by charging him with being a Communist. There is one thing certain, he is not a Know Nothing.

OUR Radical neighbors are sick over the Kentucky election and do not furnish their readers with the latest news. The latest returns show that Gov. LESLIE polled about *ten thousand more votes than any candidate ever received in Kentucky* and that his majority, is about *forty thousand*—a gain of seven thousand over last year. We will give the official figures soon as ascertained.

WE have not charged that the commissioners of City Hall have appropriated the people's money, nor that the contractors divided with them, we merely submit the figures so far as we can get them, as to the cost of the structure and ask taxpayers whether they think they have the worth of their money. We have forced the confession of $650,000 and the end is not yet.

PRESIDENT GRANT, Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell and ex-Secretary Borie left Long Branch on Saturday afternoon, and dined with ex-Senator Cattell, at his residence near Camden, New Jersey. Subsequently the party went on board a private yacht and proceeded up the Delaware to the residence of ex-Secretary Borie, where they passed the Sabbath. The President returns to Long Branch this morning.

So we go. Notices similar to the above appear every day in the court and toady journals of the President. He dines and wines wherever asked and floats about at the expense of Government, without the slightest care as to how its affairs are managed. Who says he is not a sea side lounger?

WE think we do not "betray private confidence" when we say that the Republican leaders, including the Chairman of the State Central Committee are in a peck of trouble just now, which will be demonstrated in a few days. The pow-wowing which is going on in the East is serious, but the murder will out.

When we published the above, a few days ago, it was in reference to the defalcation now announced on the part of Republican officials. Only three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, one thousand dollars per day, for one year. There has been an extraordinary effort made to cover the matter up, and save the party, but all for "nix." A leading official, who has been possessed of this information for some time, feared that if this thing got out, it was all up with them this fall. It is needless to say it is out. Governor GEARY has the floor, and "must rise to explain." We want to know who bagged the spoil?

"PLACED."

Mr. BOUTWELL ha[illegible]s finally "placed" the new loan—in the [illegible]aste basket. We congratulate our Smith[illegible]field street cotemporary. The new loan [illegible] was such an immense success that ther[illegible]e is not a dollar of it in the market. "N[illegible]ow for the four and a half per cent. lo[illegible]n," quoth the *Gazette*, and forthwith the w[illegible]hole loan was "placed."

"Upon further conside[illegible]ation" Mr. BOUTWELL concluded to "w[illegible]ithdraw the loan," allowing the Nation[illegible]l Banks to take fifty millions within si[illegible]ty days if they saw fit. Thus with one d[illegible]sh of the pen, Mr. BOUTWELL has the w[illegible]hole loan off his hands. Some tin[illegible]e ago we said that the loan [illegible] was "progressing" somewhat afte[illegible] the manner of a land terrapin, wher[illegible]eupon our cotemporary became highly inc[illegible]ensed our "disloyalty." We make has[illegible]te to repair his injured feelings by telling him that towards the end its progressed [illegible]ike crab. We hope this will soothe [illegible]his aerated soul, and induce him to [illegible]avish his choice adjectives upon the [illegible]emocracy.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The *Gazette* has at last come down from its lofty pinnacle with regard to City Hall, and attempts to show that there has been no jobbery in the matter. We originally asked that the public be informed as to the amount of money being spent on the Hall. The *Gazette* which is the mouth-piece of the Ring, said in its behalf, that the people might go to—Halifax for the information, and piously hoped less than a week ago, that the City Hall Commission would not notice THE POST.

But our cotemporary has come down from that lofty style of doing things, and has been in consultation with the City Hall Ring, for the evident purpose of "doctoring" matters. "We do not desire to be forced into the position of defending the City Hall Commissioners," says the *Gazette*. Last week it had much to say about the "lynx-eyed malignity" and the "lying tongue" of THE POST because we said that City Hall would cost more than $600,000. After due reflection, it admitted yesterday that it will cost "the city about $650,000." Was it with "lynx-eyed malignity" and a "lying tongue" that we made that statement a week ago? Did not we tell the exact truth which the *Gazette* now admits, and did it not hurl a column of undignified epithets at us, calling us a liar in every other line?

We advised all hands to keep their tempers then, and we still so advise them, for we "intend to fight it out on that line if it takes all summer" and part of the winter.

The *Gazette* puts together a lot of figures, by which it tries to make it appear that the cost so far, of City Hall, only foots up $524,207 80 or $24,208 80 more than the extreme limit, and $224,208 80 more than the original estimate. But the *Gazette* does not give all the figures. Here they are officially, for each year that the building has been in process of construction, up to the 1st of July, 1871:

EXPENDITURES.

GROUND—LYON, SHORB & CO.		
1869	$ 75,000 00	
1870	34,228 75	
		$109,228 75
STONEWORK — HENDERSON, MACKIN & CO.		
1869	$104,467 15	
1870	85,736 00	
1871	42,000 00	
		$232,203 15
BRICKWORK—ECKER & SONS.		
1869	$ 22,143 00	
1870	20,865 00	
1871	5,715 00	
		$ 58,723 00
IRON WORK—J. C. SCULTZ *et. al.*		
1869	$ 26,339 56	
1870	28,800 25	
1871	14,960 00	
		[illegible]0,328 81
CARPENTERWORK—C. FERGUSON, DECD. *et. al.*		
1869	$ 2,564 80	
1870	6,232 00	
1871	7,023 00	
		$ 15,880 80
ARCHITECT—J. W. KERR.		
1869	$ 3,300 00	
1870	1,500 00	
1871	3,000 00	
		$ 8,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.		
1869	$ 6,628 65	
1870	48,785 95	
1871	15,915 20	
		$ 71,339 20
Grand Total		$565,643 71

Here we have a grand total of $565,643.71 to which is to be added 20 per cent. on some $200,000, and which is due to contractors but which is held back until they finish their contracts. This amounts to something more than $40,000 as none of the contractors have been paid the reserved 20 per cent except HENDERSON, MACKIN and Co. Consequently, the actual expenditures and liabilities (covered by the reserve 20 per cent.) incurred up to the 1st of July last exceeds $600,000 or twice as much as the tax-payers were originally given to understand the City Hall would cost, and yet it is unfinished in every particular, from top to bottom.

With the actual expenses already in excess of $605,000 how is City Hall to be finished even for $650,000 which the *Gazette* admits it will cost? It will cost twice $50,000 to purchase the vacant lot in the rear of City Hall which *must be purchased* before it can be completed, for it is so constructed that it *never can be finished* until the city becomes the owner of the lot to which we have referred. This is patent to any more who will take the trouble to look at it. This lot which is necessary for a Station House, with the buildings on it, will not cost the city less than $150,000. We make this prediction and we appeal to time for its verification.

But as regards the additional expense upon the Hall. There was paid from the first of January to the first of July, 1871, a little over $92,000. For the same period in 1870 there was paid out about $107,000 while from July first to January first following, there was $136,000 paid out, the same ratio existing between the first half and the last half of the year 1869. It is therefore safe to assume that at least $100,000 will be disbursed between this and the 1st of January, making the expenditures up to that time it least $700,000, not including the purchase of the lot in the rear and the erection of a Station House.

We have submitted the figures above, and we ask the Ring, and its mouthpiece, the *Gazette*, what explanation is to be made to the taxpayers? The admitted expenses are already greater by $350,000 than the taxpayers were led to believe in the first place. *Why* was this extra $350,000 expended and the Hall still unfinished? That is the question the people want answered, and all the bluster and sophistry of the *Gazette* will not satisfy them.

* So far as we have been able to procure them, we have given the figures of each item of work. There they are for inspection and correction if they are wrong. We want to know why the stonework alone should cost $232,300.15, and the iron work, so far, almost as much as the entire building of Library Hall? Let us have an explanation of these things.

WITH REFERENCE TO CITY HALL.

A week ago to-day we put a few questions to certain gentlemen of the City Hall Commission, who are in a position to answer, as to how much of the people's money had been expended on City Hall, and in what manner it had been expended. This we had the undisputed right to do.

The first response to our queries was a column of muddy abuse from the Ring organ, the *Gazette*, which instructed the Ring to pay no heed whatever to what THE POST might say. It probably labored under the impression that the Ring had all the figures under lock and key, and that the people might whistle for any information that they asked for. But the Ring organ was soon convinced of its mistake, and found out that we were in possession of enough figures to show beyond question that the cost of City Hall was going to be more than double the original estimate, $300,000, and would eat up the larger part of a $1,000,000.

Then the Ring organ became serious over the matter, and after a consultation, tried to break the force of our enquiries and figures, but was compelled to admit that we were not in error, and that City Hall *would* cost more than $650,000. The organ begs the question, and whines about us charging corruption upon the City Hall Commission, and, as if to frighten THE POST, declared in italics that some of the contractors were Democrats.

With us it was not, nor is it now, a question of Democrats or Republicans, but a question of the disbursement of public monies, concerning the manner and amount, of which the people have the right to be informed, and will be informed unless the Ring locks up the public cash accounts and refuses to let them be made public. We have claimed all along, and shall continue to claim, that the people who pay the taxes for the erection of City Hall have a right to know how the money is spent and how much it is going to take to finish an architectural abortion, which when finished will only be a monument of mis-spent money.

The lameness of the Ring organ, in attempting to show that if stealing had been done, a part of it had been done by Democrats, is pitiful in the last degree. We have yet to learn that theory of politics which only induces a man to expose corruption in the opposite party and cover it up in his own. But the lameness of the *Gazette* in this particular, did not prevent the *Dispatch* from following in its wake, and it says that THE POST "is a stupid sheet" for referring to City Hall, without first enquiring what political party a portion of the contractors belonged to. This sort of twaddle may do for argument with the Ring organ and the *Dispatch*, but it does not explain why it is going to require nearly a million of dollars to build a City Hall, that was originally to cost only three hundred thousand dollars.

The weakness of the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* probably induced the *Commercial* to take up the matter, in its profound and ponderous way, which, like Chinese thunder, is incomprehensible to babes and meaningless to grown up people. The *Commercial* discourses in this wise:

> If the editor of THE POST is knowing to any rascality or irregularity even in connection to the City Hall, it would be more serviceable to the public and creditable to himself were he to stop his inuendos and tell plainly what it is. At any rate, we insist that he shall specify wherein we have connived at covering up or in any manner excused wrong or extravagance in this connection, or cease his insinuations. Our cotemporary has from time to time found it convenient to insinuate rascality against the City Hall Commissioners, and against us as manifesting a disposition to cover up the rascality. The former, we believe, is entirely gratuitous, the latter, we know is, and we suggest that the best thing our neighbor can do is to give up the miserable business.

We entreat the *Commercial* to confine itself to the indictment, before it attempts to put us on trial. We have not charged any one with "rascality or irregularity" in connection with City Hall. We have merely published the figures, so far as we have been able to procure them, and we let them speak for themselves. We have said, and we repeat it, that City Hall will cost more than double what it was originally estimated at, and what was solemnly promised to the tax paying public.

We want to know why this is so. The people have a right to know why their taxes are to be more than doubled to build City Hall. If the small coterie of gentlemen who have the exclusive management of the affair, do not choose to give the people an explanation, they draw suspicion upon themselves, and they cannot blame us for publishing the figures.

It will be observed that it is only the Radical papers of this city that have been crying fraud and thievery since we began the publication of the figures, and they have been pleading "Not Guilty," in their own and the Ring's behalf, like STENTORS, before any body has framed an indictment. Do the figures suggest dishonesty, that they make haste to plead "Not Guilty" to charges that they may contain? We submit this to our cotemporaries and all others interested. No sooner did we publish the astonishing aggregate of figures, than a quadrangular wail comes up: "Who stole the money? Who stole the money?" We have not charged that anybody stole the money. Now will our cotemporaries and the Ring explain why *stealing* was uppermost in their minds as soon as the figures were given to the public? We had no idea what became of the money and only asked for information. We were answered this way: "Will THE POST dare charge that it was stolen?" We charge nothing, and it is no answer to our inquiries to ask us in return if we dare charge that the money was stolen.

These reiterated denials of dishonesty by our cotemporaries, without attempting to show what did become of the money, will eventually induce the public to believe that there is something behind this matter that *dare not be explained*.

As the *Commercial* is less inclined to twaddle than its two co-laborers, we cordially invite it to assist us in getting an explanation of this shameless City Hall extravagance. The gates of enquiry are perhaps less securely locked against the *Commercial* than THE POST. Will it aid us in explaining to the people in what manner and to what extent their money is thrown away upon City Hall. We will not ask the *Gazette* and the *Dispatch*, for they have already declared that a man is no better than a fool who will not cover up the short-comings of his political associates. We will leave them to howl down investigation and hide the truth, but we trust that the *Commercial* will exhibit its independence and assist us in an investigation which the people, regardless of party, demand.

In conclusion we will ask the *Commercial* a question, which we respectfully ask it to answer. The *Gazette*, speaking by the authority of the Ring, says that City Hall will not cost less than $650,000. Now does the *Commercial* consider that a reasonable price? Does it think the people have got the worth of their money? Does it not believe that a better Hall, in a more eligible location, could have been erected for less than $650,000, even supposing that it will cost no more? We trust that our cotemporary will give us his views upon this matter.

DEFALCATION AT HARRISBURG.

In our issue of yesterday morning we published the statistical details of a very grave defalcation at the State Capital, committed by Mr. EVANS, Special Agent for the collection of Pennsylvania war claims. This exposition of the defalcation, which we copied from a Radical organ, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* is so complete and circumstantial in its details, than no doubt concerning its truthfulness can be reasonably entertained.

It seems extraordinary that the other State officials could have quietly allowed this transaction to be carried on to the detriment of the public interests. They have had ample time and opportunity in which to discover it, and bring the perpetrator to account.

So far back as the 1st of May 1867, the defalcation seems to have commenced, when the Special Agent converted to his own use warrant No. 1,987, drawn for the sum of $78,516.89.

On the 28th of October 1868, he pocketed the proceeds of warrant No. 3,535, to the amount of $105,651.46.

Again on the 27th of August 1870, he held for his own behoof the proceeds of warrant No. 2,749 to the amount of $136,486.09, amounting in the aggregate, with interest, to $363,523.85.

These defalcations extended over a period of three years and four months, and according to our way of thinking, they must have been know to others of the State officials beside Mr. EVANS. So very strong is this presumption in the public mind, that each and every State official, whose duty it is to look after and care for the public funds, will find it by no means an easy undertaking to satisfy the public mind that he did not wink at the transaction.

We make no charges against the integrity of the other State officials, whose duty it was to prevent frauds upon the Treasury, but we submit that it is remarkably singular, that stealing, in sums of a hundred thousand dollars at a time, could be carried on for a period of more than three years, under their very noses, and without their knowledge.

If they have not foresight enough to discover such stupendous frauds, systematically carried on, they are not fit to administer the affairs of the State. If they were knowing to them, and took no steps to bring the defaulting Special Agent to justice then they are doubly unfitted to be trusted with power, and the custody of the public funds. We leave them to take whichever horn of the dilemma they choose, but in either contingency their positions are untenable and indefensible.

Mr. EVANS the defaulting Agent, was the special pet and confidential friend of His Excellency Governor GEARY, and the impeachment of the Governor in connection with the disgraceful business is already bruited abroad. It stands GEARY in hand to make a clean breast of this affair, making neither concealment nor evasion. The public will not put up with half way measures. It wants this filthy business exposed to the bottom, and the whole sink of iniquity cleared out. Shilly-shallying will only involve the parties engaged in it, in deeper troubles.

We call upon Treasurer MACKEY and Attorney-General BREWSTER to probe the ulcer to the bottom, and expose the corruption with an impartial hand. Let them demonstrate that the Treasury of the State cannot be depleted with impunity because a defaulter happens to belong to their own party. They will gain nothing either personally or politically by trying to smoothe over this piece of wholesale plundering. The Radical party is doomed in this State anyhow. Therefore, it will be best for the leaders to make a free, full and open confession of this matter, as well as several others, equally odorous, that will be brought to the surface between this and the October election. The more they try to cover up this and other peculations, the greater will be the majority piled up against their party by an indignant people, when the election comes round.

We are aware that herculeun efforts have been made by certain prominent leaders of the Radical party, with in the past two weeks to cover up this outrageous piece of business for the time being, and thus tide over the ides of October, but the terrible murder is out and the generalissimo has had his labor for his pains. He comes to the hither side of the Alleghenies a wiser and a sadder man; bowed in spirit and broken in hope, confessing defeat and disaster, while the ominous silence of almost every Radical paper in the State over these astounding revelations, confirm his gloomy forebodings with mute eloquence.

The confession was made that unless this matter could be hushed until after the election, the State was hopelessly lost to the Radicals, and a well concerted attempt to "hush it up" was made, but it proved a failure. As well try to conceal the odor of a dead horse in a flower garden, as to cover up every sink of iniquity that has been festering in the State Capital for the past ten years. Nature must assert herself at last, and the people can no longer be convinced that the reeking and revolting stench that comes up from Harrisburg is the exquisite aroma of immaculate loyalty. It is a pestilential typhoon that has well nigh destroyed official honesty and set up rascality in high places.

But what a spectacle it is to see the leaders of a party, that ask again to be placed in power in this State, laboring in secret caucusses to cover up dishonesty, and then peddle their whited sepulchre about the country asking the support of the people on the score of honesty! Will any thinking Republican support political leaders who make a merit of dishonor, practice simony, and hide the truth as a means of success?

We publish elsewhere still more conclusive documentary evidence of this gigantic defalcation, which places beyond doubt the truth of the defalcation. We invite the public to peruse the evidence.

NATIONAL FRAUDS.

WILLIAM P. WOOD, ex-chief of the U. S. detectives at Washington, proposes to tell what he knows about the stealings and frauds on the part of the officials and others of the Republican party. He closes a communication to the public as follows:

> My papers will open with the establishment and proof, beyond successful controversy, of the gigantic fraud on the government in the article of United States bonds, relating to the redemption, exchange, and interest thereon. I shall endeavor to give this subject (so little understood) such an *expose* that the humblest mind shall not fail to comprehend the corruption and fraud by which the people or the Government are swindled to the extent of millions of dollars annually.
>
> During the progress of these epistles to the people I shall expose the peculations and mismanagement of the Printing Department of the Treasuery, as also the glaring frauds and favoritism in the paper contracts of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the specialty of what is known as the fibre paper, and promise in advance rich developments in that particular. Among the many matters I shall expose I intend to give the history of the steamer Golden Rule, which vessel was wrecked, premeditatedly, on the Roncador Reefs in the Caribbean sea, and about three millions of Government treasure was stolen from the Government safe on board. Knowing as I do the parties who committed the theft, I will show how one of these parties became intimate with President Grant (probably through Parisian outfits for ladies), and that ultimately this man's name was actually sent to the United States Senate for confirmation as a high official representative of our Government at Paris. I will show how and why said nomination was rejected, and what high dignitaries have drunk abundently of the French Wines presented to them and purchased with the funds of the proceeds of the robbery of the nation's treasure on board the Golden Rule.
>
> I shell continue these papers for the benefit of all concerned, believing it is to the interest of the public to understand the characters of those who rob and rule them in Washington.
>
> WILLIAM WOOD.
>
> 487 Maryland ave., Washington Aug. 11.

CARL SCHURZ ON THE SITUATION.

We presume the German press will furnish a correct report of the great speech of Senator SCHURZ, at Chicago. It was intended as the opening ball of the campaign, and will attract attention and discussion everywhere. His views in relation to GRANT ought to be remembered. He said:

> President Grant has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law by the dozen at the public crib, and the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim: "A trifle! who will find fault with him for that?" He who feels the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor, whose heart must be full of black designs. O ho! these are no trifles! The cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may be officers no worse than others, but when he puts them to the public crib, the Chief of State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible, that in his opinion a public office may be used for the selfish end to make out of it what can be made, and who will wonder when those subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made? When the Chief of State takes presents and then puts the donors into high offices and dignities, those men so appointed may be very worthy, and the present may have had nothing to do with the appointments; but the Chief of State has shown his subordinates that in his opinion an officer may take presents and then grant his favors to the donors in an official way, and will then wonder when the subordinates, following the high example, also take presents and give their official favors to the donors.

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman of the State Central Committee, has fixed his headquarters permanently in this city for the campaign. Those who have business with the committee should call on Mr. Errett at Parlor 9, the La Pierre House. Mr. Errett is of the opinion that victory is certain in October, if local dissensions are healed and Republicans go earnestly to work.—*Phila. Post.*

Wonder if the above Republican journal is not betraying confidence in thus publicly stating that "victory is certain if local dissensions are healed and Republicans go earnestly to work." Two very important ifs. As Mr. ERRETT is now in snug quarters in Parlor 9, at the La Pierre, perhaps he can find time to investigate the little $365,000 fraud, perpetrated by his friends. The voters want to know?

THE Radical party has had the Southern negroes under tutelege for seven years, and the progress they have made in intelligence and fitness for performing the duties of citizens is somewhat remarkable. For instance, the blacks feel very sore over the defeat of PILLSBURY, the Radical candidate for Mayor in Charleston, S. C. A great excitement was created among them the other day by the report started by one of their number that a despatch had been received from Washington, ordering Mayor PILLSBURY to hold on to his seat for ten years, and also that all the colored men who had voted the Conservative ticket must be sent to Fort Sumter to work out a life-long penance. There was much rejoicing, and it was a long time before the credulous creatures could be persuaded that the good news was not true.

THE Springfield *Republican* is not disposed to support BUTLER for Governor of Massachusetts even if he secures the nomination. It quotes approvingly the remarks of San Francisco *Bulletin* (Radical) that "it is a question whether the party had not better reject an unpopular candidate at the risk of defeat than permit itself to be bullied into nominating him against the wishes of a great majority of its members. Such personal dictation and arrogance are insufferable, and cannot long be tolerated without demoralization and disaster."

GRANT continues to use the bayonet and official patronage to secure a renomination. The Chicago *Republican*, good Radical authority, says:

> It is reported on very good authority, that General Grant has written to ex-Governor Oglesby requesting him to run for Congressman-at-Large, and promising him in event of his doing so, the control of the Federal patronage throughout the State. Trumbull and Logan have no influence with the present Administration, and Grant wants a friend from the great State of Illinois.

SAYS the Charlotte (N, C.) *Observer*: "We are informed that a colored man named Irving, an elder of the New Hope church, colored Presbyterian, of Sugar creek congregation, voted the Conservative ticket at Mallard creek precinct, in this county, on Thursday last. On Sunday he was brought up by Derrick Moore, Cupid Moore and Robert Hunter, other elders of that church, and suspended for six months for so voting, with the understanding that if in the meantime he does not confess he did wrong, at the expiration of the suspension, he is to be expelled."

THE Indianapolis *Journal* (Rad.) thinks that the gentlemen of the National Republican Executive Committee, who are scattering Senator HARLAN'S speech on the San Domingo question through the country have adopted a poor plan for serving the Republican party. If the San Domingo party is not dead, the quicker it is alowed to die the better."

CHARLESTON, S. C., has had three Democratic German Mayors. The result of the recent municipal election was telegraphed to the native place of General JOHN A. WAGENER, the mayor elect, Sievern, in Hanover, and created a general furore and public rejoicing there.

The Candidates of the Temperance Party.

The Pennsylvania *Temperance Vindicator*, of Harrisburg, edited by Col. George F. McFarland, late Superintendant of Soldeirs' Orphans Schools, contains the following:

BARR SPANGLER,

Our candidate for Auditor General is a man of ripe age, large experience and unimpeachable character. Positive and decided in opinions and actions, he has nerve to meet every issue. At home, where best known, he is immensely popular, and will poll a heavy vote. He is a merchant with a large and flourishing business, and does well in whatever he undertakes. He has been a consistent temperance man during his whole life, and an earnest worker in the prohibitory movement since its inauguration in 1851. Temperance men need not be ashamed of Barr Spangler.

HON. E. A. WHEELER,

Our Candidate for Surveyor General is a well known, enterprising and industrious manufacturer of Mercer county, now largely engaged in coal mining. He has a very close and extensive connection with the coal and iron business of that section. For the last two years he has represented that county in the General Assembly, and secured the popular favor by his straight-forward and manly course in his legislative career. Through his efforts last winter a very effective liquor law passed for Mercer county, which amounts in fact to total prohibition, and is making fearful havoc with the liquor traffic.

In the West Mr. Wheeler will be a tower of strength. He will poll a heavy vote in his own and adjoining counties. No better nomination could have been made.

The following gentlemen compose the Temperance Campaign Committee:

George F. McFarland, of Dauphin county.
D. W. Bissell, of Lancaster county.
Edward Clark, of Mercer county.
Dr. R. A. Simpson, of Perry county.
W. P. Cuthbertson, of Montgomery county.
Samuel Durrell, of Allegheny county.
John George, of Chester county.
A. Bestwick, of Beaver county.
L. S. Kauffman, of Schuylkill county.

THE PITTSTON DISATER.

17 DEAD BODIES EXHUMED.

Difficulty to Estimate Damage.

NONE RECOVERED ALIVE.

Partial List of Persons in the Mine.

Difficulty to Estimate the Damage.

PITTSTON, Pa., August 15.—At the present time it is difficult to estimate the full damage caused by the explosion, but it is not believed any of the men at work in the mine will be recovered alive. In the entering chamber, where the explosion occurred, a fallen rock was first found which laid partly upon a car, completely blocking up one side and leaving space on the other side just sufficient for a man to force himself through. Some distance further on there was another fall of rock which completely filled the passage, and beyond this the men are walled so completely in that it will take hours of persistent labor to reach them. Volunteers are now at work endeavoring to get around this fallen rock so that they can reach the

Entombed Miners.

but the density of black damp prevents them from prosecuting the work with much effect. They are continually being brought up in an exhausted condition, but their places are immediately supplied by other volunteers, and the work goes on unremittingly. All that mortals can do is being done to rescue the unfortunates, but only

Blackened, Disfigured Remnants of Mortality.

have thus far rewarded the toilers. On the outside the scene is hartrending in the extreme. Thousands of sympathizing citizens, miners and others are present, rendering all the assistance possible under the circumstances. Women and children are weeping, wringing their hands and mourning aloud for the lost, awaiting with an anxious and hopeless expectation each new report from the poisonous pit. The women are everywhere doing what they can to minister to the wants of the exhausted volunteers as they are borne like helpless children back from the mouth of the pit. Great cauldrons of steaming coffee are ready, and all known restoratives are on hand. Sad hearts are everywhere to-night. Some display sympathy with the bereaved friends who are mourning for their dead. This mine has been nearly exhausted, and was known to be filled with black damp, and yet it was considered safe, and has been constantly worked since the conclusion of the strike, although not at its full capacity. Twelve feet of gas was found in the heading, just off the gangway, which had been traversed all day by explorers with naked lights, and the merest accident would have caused another and worse explosion, involving

A Loss of at Least Fifty Lives.

During the fore part of the night. Those assuming control have ordered the pumps reversed. The water has been forced down the shaft, thus helping to increase the volume of pure air and expel the foul. Superintendent Kendrick and Inspector Belewitt are preparing to descend into the mine, but should they find their expectations of replenishing the avenue with pure air realized, they will hardly be able to draw away the debris necessary to reach the imprisoned miners before morning.

List of Persons in the Mine.

The following persons are known to have been in the mine at the time of the accident: David Harris, Jas. Morgan, Thomas Leyshon, Evan Jones, Benjamin Davis, Robert Hughes, Benjamin Williams, Edward Owen, M. Quigley ann Martin Mangan.

Cause of the Accident.

There are many theories as to the cause of the disaster, but the general opinion is that it is due to the explosion of fire damp, the first intimation that anything was wrong being the rattling and jostling of the descending car, as the air rushed out of the shaft with such velocity as for a moment to stop it.

Volunteers Taken Out Insensible.

Midnight.—Three volunteers have just been taken out insensible, and no further attempts will be made before daylight. Five bodies only have been taken out. The body of Benjamin Davis was brought up shortly after the explosion, and about three o'clock the body of Evan Jones was brought up. During the afternoon the dead bodies of Thomas Leyshon, James Morgan and D. Harris were recovered from the mine.

Additional Particulars—More Bodies Recovered.

PITTSTON, August 15.—A lost body was taken out of the Eagle shaft about four o'clock this afternoon. The work was continued all day yesterday, and up to midnight last night, and only five bodies had been taken out. About this time the mine inspector put a stop to all proceedings, in order to ventilate the mine so that those who went down could work without danger. A stream of water was turned in, and a passage way was arranged by means of doors, so that a current of fresh air could be circulated throughout the entire mine, which soon removed the damp which suffocated seventeen men, or those of that number who were not killed outright.

About half-past two two bodies were discovered by Martin Mason, and after a diligent search were finally found and brought to the mouth of the shaft.

The remaining three funerals will be held to-morrow at the Odd Fellows' Cemetry.

A jury has been empannelled by the Coroner, and an inquest will be held Friday morning at ten o'clock. In the meantime the committee which has been appointed will explore the mine and give evidence before the jury as to the cause of the accidents.

The victims have been carried to their homes and placed in coffins ready for interment to-morrow.

It is not known and most likely never will be, how the men came to their death, whether all were instantly killed by the explosion or whether they were stunned and afterwards suffocated by choke damp. One or two of the bodies were badly burned and the other considerably bruised. The following are the names of the seventeen victims:

Miners—Benj. Davis, E. E. Jones, Thos. Legshon, James Morgan, David Harris, David Owens, James Jones, John Reese, Thos. Reese and Chas. Price.

Driver boys—Richard Owens, Jno. Morgan and Martin Morgan.

Laborers—Benj. Williams, Pat. Quinlan and Robt. Hughes.

Runner—Edward Owens.

Later.

PITTSTON, August 16.—The investigation of the cause of the mine disaster will take place either to-day or to-morrow. The Inspector states it as his opinion that the cause is in doubt, whether it was not caused by a fallen rock in an adjoining passage. Mr. Smiles, a Pittston and Elmira coal company superintendent, thinks that the accumulation of fire damp had been standing in some unapproachable part of the mine some time, and the fall of coal forced the gas upon the naked lamp, causing the explosion and throwing down an immense amount of coal or rock, which disarranged the proper working of the air ways on which the miners depend vitally.

A statement is made that an inspection has never been made either by Inspector Blewitt, the mine inspector, or his predecessor, Nicholas Blewitt. He says that he is anxious to have a thorough examination made, as there are various ways by which the explosion may have been caused. There is no evidence that the men died by the concussion of the air. The men, when found, did not present the evidence of having survived long after the explosion. The son of David Owens, Richard, was found clasped in his father's arms. The boy was dreadfully burned and the father was not.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

Views of Napoleon—The Prince Imperial to Visit the United States.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A gentleman just returned from Europe, where he has been in intimate social relations with the French Imperial family, informs an interviewer of a morning paper that Napoleon believes in his early restoration, that the Thiers' government is a mere make-shift, and that his death at this time would be followed by another civil war. Gambetta is looked upon as an ambitious, intriguing, able man. Bazaine waits for history to justify him. Le Bouff is a "wretched creature."

The Empress is well, and intends to send the Prince Imperial on a tour through the United States when he is a little older.

The Imperial family receive the attention of the Royal and nobility of England.

There are now two parties in France, the Imperialists and Red Republicans. The Bourbons are no where.

The European Diplomatists abroad favor his return, believing that the restoration of Napoleon would keep in subjection the disorderly elements of the French, which now constantly menace Europe.

It is also stated that England is threatened with serious revolutionary troubles, and it was believed that a conciliation by the Government would fail to satisfy the demands of the people.

Anniversary.

PARIS, August 15.—To-day being the anniversary of the Assumption of the Virgin, it is observed as a holiday here and in Versailles.

GERMANY.

Disturbances in Strasburg Between the Inhabitants and the Prussian Troops—Probable Suspension of the Frankort Treaty.

LONDON, August 15.—A dispatch from Strasburg states that disturbances have occurred there between the Prussian troops and the inhabitants. Much animosity is shown by the inhabitants toward the troops, and many attacks are made on them without an opportunity for reprisal. A number of troops became involved in a quarrel with several inhabitants and a fight ensued during which a number belonging to both parties were killed, and wounded. It is stated on authority that serious disagreements have arisen between the French and German Governments with reference to the Frankfort peace negotiations. The present difficulties are likely to lead to further complications, which may result in a suspension of the treaty of peace negotiated between the two Governments at Frankfort.

The Emperors' Meeting—Bismarck and Others to Attend.

LONDON, August 15.—Bismarck, Baron Von Beust, and probably Count Andrassy, with the Assistant Counsellors from their respective departments, are going to Gastein, to be present at the meeting of the Emperors. It is probable that important negotiations will be entered upon on the Roumanian question.

PERSIA.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Advices from Bombay report that the famine in Persia had entailed dreadful sufferings on the inhabitants of that country.

In Ispahan the public shops were opened, selling camels, asses, dogs and cats for flesh, and yet from seventy to eighty persons died daily. The people went about selling their children.

In Kassou and Kome cities, where corn formerly abounded, the people have been caught cutting down children for food.

In Khoorassan 18,000 men have been swept off, and the survivors used to rake up the corpses for food.

On July 31, Mr. Allison, in Charge D'Affairs at Teheran, who had confirmed thestatement of suffering by famine, said, in response to a request from England for information as to the extent of the famine, that the famine was over, but provisions were very dear.

HARRISBURG.

Those $300,000—Evans Ready to Settle (?)—Threats of Impeachment Against Governor Geary.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—In reference to the alleged defalcation of $300,000, a special despatch from Harrisburg to the *Inquirer* says: "A despatch having appeared to the effect that George O. Evans, Pennsylvania War Claim Agent, was a defaulter, your correspondent asked the Governor for information. He replied that Evans had been here three times to settle his accounts, the last time on Saturday last, when the Auditor General was not here to receive him. Evans is here now ready to settle to-morrow, and in view of the fact, his accounts are not yet examined. The charges against him are grossly unjust. The State officials cannot possibly give any information in advance of the examination. The State Treasurer and Auditor General are both absent, but they may possibly be here to-morrow.

A special to the *Evening Telegram*, dated Harrisbugh, 15th, says the Governor, Mr. Evans and the financial officials of the State are engaged in attempting to settle Evans' accounts. It is believed that Mackey, Hartranft and Jordan, the financial officers, will allow very small commissions to Evans, because of his withholding funds from the Treasury. Threats of impeachment against Governor Geary are made freely, but they come mostly from prejudiced persons.

A $363,523.85 STEAL!

A RADICAL SPECIAL AGENT.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

An Extraordinary Revelation of the Way In Which an Enterprising Special Agent Takes Care of Pennsylvania War Claims—A Bomshell Bursts in the Radical Camp—Errett and the Rest of Them in a "Peck of Trouble"—"Let us Have Light."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Monday contains a complete *expose* of a very serious defalcation in connection with the military claims of this State against the General Government.

The Special Agent, who is the alleged defaulter, is Mr. George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, and was appointed under a joint resolution of the State Legislature in March, 1867, and was duly commissioned by Governor Geary, giving bonds for *Ten Thousand Dollars!* for the faithful performance of his duty.

After being duly inducted into office the *Bulletin* says:

The Agent Goes to Work.

So actively did Special Agent Evans go to work, that in thirty days from the time of his appointment he had supplied the "deficient testimony" requisite for the collection of $1,383,228 31.

He continued his labors until, up to July 1, 1871, a period of rather more than four years, he had collected the large sum of $2,308,201 61.

A Handsome Commission.

If the State authorities who were charged with the duty of paying the Special Agent his commission, which was "not to exceed ten per centum," allowed him the maximum rate on this large collection, Mr. Special Agent Evans must have received the handsome commission of $230,820 16

How the Collections Were Made.

The following statement is from the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1871.—SIR—In compliance with your request of the 25th ult., I enclose herewith a statement showing the amounts paid to the State of Pennsylvania from January 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1871, for expenses, etc., during the rebellion, with the number of warrants, dates of payment, in whose favor drawn, amounts, and to whom paid.

I am, very respectfully,

[Signed.] GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Statement from the Treasury Department.

REIMBURSING PENNSYLVANIA FOR EXPENSES, &c., DURING THE WAR, FROM 1st JANUARY, 1867, TO 1st JULY.

No. of Warrant.	*Date.*	*In whose favor drawn.*	*To whose care.*	*Amount.*	*To whom paid.*
1,987	May 1, 1867.	John W. Geary, Governor.	George O. Evans.	$ 78,516 89	George O. Evans, Special Agent of Governor Geary.
1,997	May 2, 1867.	Treasurer U. S. on account Pennsylvania's quota of Direct Tax.		1,304,711 43	Counter Warrant, No. 164, 2 qr., 1867.
1,057	June 8, 1868.	Treasurer U. S., Internal Revenue Tax on salaries of Officers of Pennsylvania Militia.		3,722 50	L. E. Tuttle, Assistant Treasurer.
3,535	October 28, 1868.	John W. Geary, Governor.	George O. Evans.	105,651 46	George O. Evans Special agent for Governor Geary.
2,749	August 27, 1870.	John W. Geary, Governor.	George O. Evans.	136,846 09	George O. Evans, Attorney in fact.
843	April 11, 1871.	John W. Geary, Governor.	George O. Evans.	157,822 59	George O. Evans, Attorney in fact.
1,167	May 15, 1871.	John W. Geary, Governor.	George O. Evans.	242,167 57	George O. Evans, Attorney in fact.
1,815	June 23, 1871.	John W. Geary, Governor.	George O. Evans.	298,753 08	Endorsed by J. W. Geary, and paid to State Treasurer.
				$2,308,201 61	

Passing over any peculiarities in the above statement, such as the various forms in which the warrants were endorsed and paid, only one being paid directly into the State Treasury, we come to the fact that three of the amounts collected by the Special Agent HAVE NEVER BEEN PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY AT ALL.

The Missing Warrants.

The following warrants, so far as we have been able to learn, have never been accounted for by the Special Agent to the Treasury Department of the State:

Warrant No. 1,987,	May 1, '67,	$ 78,516 89
Warrant No. 3,535,	Oct. 28, '68,	105,651 46
Warrant No. 2,749,	Aug. 27, '70,	136,846 09
Total,		$321,014 44
Interest to July 1, 1871,		42,509 41
		$363,523 85

It also appears that no commissions have, as yet, been allowed by the State to the Special Agent, and he is therefore indebted to the State in this large sum of $363,523 85.

The Question Asked.

The question to be answered is a simple one; and if an equally simple answer can be given, we shall be most happy to aid in the fullest acquittal of all parties interested. The question is: WHY DID NOT THE SPECIAL AGENT PAY THESE WARRANTS INTO THE STATE TREASURY; AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH THE MONEY?

To-morrow we will give some further interesting documents bearing upon this singular case. What we have given above is as much as the public will care to have in one day.

[We, too, shall have something further to say concerning this matter in the future. In the meantime we call upon Mr. Errett and the other members of the Radical State Committee and Gov. Geary to help throw as much light on this transaction as possible.—ED. POST.]

(Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 15.)

We showed yesterday that the United States Treasury Department had issued the following warrants in re-imbursement of the war claims of Pennsylvania:

No.	*Date.*	*Amount.*
1987	May 1, 1867	$ 78,516 89
1997	May 2, 1867	1,304,711 43
1057	June 8, 1868	3,732 50
3535	October 28, 1868	105,651 46
2749	August 27, 1870	136,846 09
843	April 11, 1871	137,822 59
1167	May 15, 1871	242,167 57
1815	June 23, 1871	298,753 08
Total		$2,308,201 61

We stated that three of these warrants, to wit: Nos. 1987, 3535 and 2749, amounting to $321,014 44, have never been paid into the State Treasury, and that they now amount, with interest to July 1, 1871, to $363,523 85.

In substantiation of this statement, we give

The State Treasurer's Certificate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 9, 1871.—I hereby certify that there has been paid into the Treasury of Pennsylvania six hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-three 24-100 dollars, by the United States Government, on account of Military expenses from January 1, 1867, to July 1, 1871, inclusive as follows:

April 25, 1871	$137,822 59
May 19, 1871	242,167 57
June 28, 1871	298,753 08
Total	$678,743 24

I further certify that *this is the whole amount* of money received at the Treasury office between the above mentioned dates, and that no commissions have been paid at this office for the collecting of the same.

{ SEAL. } Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year above written.

[Signed] THO. NICHOLSON, for R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer.

In addition to Mr. Mackey's statement we give

The Auditor General's Certificate.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Pa., August 8, 1871.—Statement from the books of the Auditor General of all sums audited by him as reimbursed by the General Government to the State of Pennsylvania on account of disbursements by the latter during the late war, viz:

Date.	*By whom paid.*	*Amount.*
1871, April 24,	John W. Geary,	137,822 59
" May 19,	" "	242,167 57
" June 28,	" "	298,753 08
" July 24,	" "	29,967 43

I hereby certify that the above statement from the books of the Department of the reimbursements by the United States to the State of Pennsylvania, on account of the expenses incurred by the latter during the rebellion, includes all such reimbursements submitted to me for audit between January 1st, 1867, and August 1st, 1871, the dates of such submission, &c.

I further certify that no demand or claim has been made to the Auditor-General for any per centage under the act of March 22, 1867, authorizing the appointment of a special agent to collect disallowed and suspended claims against the United States.

{ SEAL. } Witness my hand and seal of office, the day and year above written.

[Signed] J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.

It will be observed that Auditor-General Hartranft's statement covers an additional collection, amounting to $29,967 43 not including in the Treasurer's statement which is made up only to July 1, 1871.

What these Certificates Show.

The above certificates clearly show that the first three collections made be Special Agent Evans have never yet been accounted for, and also that no demand or allowance for commission for collections has yet been made. The Special Agent therefore stands properly charged with the whole amount of the deficit, as there can be no off-set of per centage for commission until the rate and amount of that per centage shall have been determined upon by the proper officers of the State Government.

Warrants Nos. 1,997 and 1,057.

It will be observed that neither the State Treasurer nor the Auditor-General acknowledge the receipt of the sum of $1,308,443 93, covered by the Warrants Nos. 1,997 and 1,057. But there is no evidence that the Special Agent had anything to do with these warrants, which were drawn by the Treasury Department on account of Pennsylvania War Claims, and credited to the State as an offset to the direct tax levied on the States during the war, and with which Pennsylvania still stood charged at the time of this settlement. The sum did not go into Special Agent Evans' hands, or into those of the State Treasurer, but was merely credited by the United States Treasurer, as above. Whether the Special Agent would be entitled to any commission on this sum would probably depend on his production of vouchers, to show that he had anything to do with its allowance by the General Government. A large sum, on this account, amounting to about $667,000, had already been collected by State Treasurer Kemble, long before the Special Agent was appointed.

* * * * * * *

Probable Line of Defence.

The only line of defence that is suggested as possible against this plain array of figures and facts is that the Special Agent has credited himself with ten per cent. commissions on the whole $2,308,201.62, paid by the United States Government since his appointment, and that at least this $230,820,16 is legitimately his. We can think of no other defence but this, worthless as it manifestly is. It must be borne clearly in mind that the Special Agent had, as a matter of course, no power to fix his own rate of compensation, or to pay himself. The Legislature said that his commissions should not *exceed* ten per cent. but no one can suppose, for example that either Mr. Mackey or Gen. Hartranft would have allowed Mr. Evans, $130,471,14 for the thirty days' work supposed to have been required for the collection of warrant No. 1997. But even if the extraordinary privilege of paying himself his own price had been granted by law to the Special Agent, the gross amount of the missing warrants *far exceeds* ten per cent. on the whole amount of warrants, some of which were not drawn until years after the dates of the missing warrants. The Special Agent could scarcely have allowed himself ten per cent. on sums not ascertained until years afterward.

Endorsing the Warrants.

We are now brought to consider how these large amounts came into the Special Agent's hands at all.

A reference to Secretary Boutwell's statement shows that they were uniformly drawn to the order of "John W. Geary, Governor." They were entrusted "to the care" of "George O. Evans," but did not require his endorsement. They were the property of the State of Pennsylvania, and the regular and natural course for them *was into the State Treasury, by the endorsement of Governor Geary.* The last warrant of our series, No. 1815, which was drawn about the time that attention was first attracted to this subject, passed into the State Treasury through this regular channel. But not so with the rest. The first two warrants of the series, Nos. 1987 and 3535, were endorsed by the Governor, not to the State Treasurer, but to "George O. Evans, Special Agent of Governor Geary," and were paid to the Special Agent. How Mr. Evans became "Special Agent *for Governor Geary,*" instead of "for the State of Pennsylvania," is not yet explained.

After these two warrants were paid, the title of the Special Agent appears to have changed, and warrants Nos. 2,749, 843 and 1,167 were endorsed by "George O. Evans, *Attorney in fact.*" Why and how this change was made does not yet appear; but there appears to have been some reason for abandoning this new form, and finally, as already stated, the last warrant passed into the State Treasury, by the simple and natural method of Governor Geary's endorsement direct to Treasurer Mackey.

Some of the Mysteries.

Why these large sums of money were turned over by the Governor to an agent whose whole responsibility amounted to a bond for $10,000, when they should so obviously have gone at once into the State Treasury, we are wholly unable to say. Nor can we account for the failure to call attention of the financial and law officers of the Commonwealth to the fact that this large amount, turned over by the Governor to the Special Agent, had not been paid into the Treasury by that Agent, although years had elapsed since the warrants were drawn. If these things can be satisfactorily explained, it should be done without delay.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

HON. HIESTER CLYMER, is expected to return from his European trip in September.

JUDGE SICKLER has retired from the *Wyoming Democrat* and is succeeded by Alvin Day, Esq., formerly of the Northumberland County *Democrat.*

THE barn of Patrick McBride of Crossingville, Crawford County, was struck by lightning, during the storm on the morning of the 27th ult., and totally destroyed, together with all its contents.

THE Democracy of Adams county have nominated the following ticket: President Judge—William McClean; State Senator—Hon. William McSherry; Assembly—Isaac Hereter, Esq.; Prothonotary—Thomas G. Neely, Esq.; District Attorney — J. C. Neely; County Treasurer—Robert D. Armor; Commissioner—J. E. Smith; Director of the Poor—Maj. Jacob Sanders; Auditor—Isaac Bender; County Surveyor—Jesse D. Keller; Corner—Dr. J. L. Baehr.

THE House of Isaac Van Sise, in Girard township, was robbed, on Wednesday night of last week, of $600 in gold, and $400 in greenbacks—the latter being taken from Mr. V's. pantaloons pockets and the gold from a trunk near the bed where he and his wife were sleeping.—*Erie Observer.*

JUST as we go to press (at noon, on Thursday,) we learn of the death of Rev. James Montgomery, of this place. He has been ill a long time. For more than a quarter of a century he was the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Clarion and Rehobeth, until ill-health caused him to give up the charge about three years ago. He was beloved by all who knew him, and his memory will be cherished by all his many friends.—*Clarion Democrat.*

MERCER and vicinity is infested with thieves who have committed a number of thefts thereabouts. A Mr. Logan of Coolspring, has had a watch, coat and other things stolen.

THE miners at the Anderson Colliery, who quit work last week because of the employment of non-union men, resumed on Wednesday last, we understand. The prosecution of the W. B. A. by the discharged non-unionists resulted in a judgment of acquittal, after two days of trial.—*Pottsville Standard.*

THE Lock Haven *Democrat* says that a singular occurrence took place on the farm of Mr. Jeff. Caldwell, Bald Eagle township, a few days since. His bees left their hives without any apparent cause, mad as hornets on a skirmish, and made first for the dog, and stung him to death. They then betook themselves to the fields where the hands were harvesting, and made so furious an attack upon the horses that men and beasts had to take shelter in the barn. Having whipped everything in their way they went back to their hives.

THE hail stones which laid in great abundance in the upper end of this country for about two weeks after the late terrific storm, were utilized, to some extent, in the manufacture of ice cream, and by the tavern keepers in that section to cool drinks. One hail stone to a drink was sufficient, as they were very large. We were informed that a large lot of the hail was sent to New York for the latter purpose.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

OHIO NEWS.

THE Democracy of Athens county, for the first time in many years, have just held a County Convention and nominated a first class ticket. The attendance on the Convention was large. From every quarter comes good word for the Democracy.—*Wayne Co. Democrat.*

THE St. Clairsville *Gazette* wants to know "What has become of the Fremont *Messenger?* We have not seen a copy for two weeks. Have you got mad, Van, and cut our acquaintance, or have you been issuing half sheets, and are ashamed to send them?"

THE entire work for the new railroad east from Mount Vernon, Ohio, to Millersburg, is now under contract and progressing rapidly. It is expected that trains will run regularly between that city and Cleveland by Christmas.

OUR worthy fellow citized, Mr. Freeborn Terry, met with a sad accident on Saturday morning last, which caused the loss of his right arm. While engaged in attending a traversing planer at the works of C. & G. Cooper & Co., in this city, his arm was accidentally caught by the bit or teeth, and was horribly mangled.—*Mt. Vernon Banner.*

ON Saturday last, a man named Benjamin Alsdorf, living three miles south of Olivesburg, committed suicide by hanging himself with a halter, in the cow stable. He was a middle aged man in good circumstances, owning a couple of farms.—*Mansfield Shield and Banner.*

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap,* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

MEDICAL.

ONE MILLION OF

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in this world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were not this the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfill the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED

First of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

In all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

Cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed, but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

Dr. Hoofland's German Tonic

Has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility, where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

Acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes the depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

Or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the readers to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while anywhers six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its function and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only, that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skilifully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effects, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

Act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headach, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SEVENTEEN small pox patients were received at the different city hospitals yesterday. How is that for a healthy village?

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PERILS OF THE RAIL.

An Oil Train on Fire—Seventeen Cars Destroyed—Loss, $50,000.

On Saturday morning a disastrous conflagration by which seventeen cars and a large quantity of oil were destroyed occurred at Ninevah this side of Johnstown on the Pennsylvania Roilroad. The fire raged terribly for several hours during which a large quantity of oil was consumed, and the wrecked train burned to ashes, nothing being left save the wheels and the iron work, and these in a terribly charred condition. In consequence of the fire the train due in Pittsburgh at 10 a. m., on Saturday morning, did not arrive till one o'clock. The wreck and debris were promptly removed, and the trains are now in running order. The loss by the conflagration is estimated at $50,000. The origin of the conflagration is unknown, but is supposed to have originated from the torch, which the brakeman was carrying, coming in contact with the gas escaping from the barrels of oil, with which the train was loaded. Extraordinary exertions were made by the railroad employees to stay the progress of the flames, and save the oil, but their efforts were almost entirely fruitless. So far as we could learn, no person was injured.

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ROWDYISM RAMPANT.

A Man Killed at a Circus by a Drunken Mob.

On Saturday evening a large sized row occurred at Skinner & Morgan's Pacific Variety show, which was exhibiting at Penn station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Before the show was over a gang of six or seven rowdies of the town attempted to break up the exhibition. They cut the canvass and severed the guy ropes from the centre pole so that the pole fell with a tremendous crash. In its fall it struck one of the teamsters belonging to the show, hitting him on the head and crushing his skull and instantly killing him. The unfortunate man whose name we are unable to learn, was twenty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and five children, who reside near Uniontown. The Burgess of the town did all in his power to check the dastardly outrage of these midnight ruffians and drunken lawbreakers, but being unsupported his efforts were unavailing. The perpetrators are well known and will probably be arrested to-day.

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THE FIFTH AVENUE MARKET HOUSE.

What Has It Cost and How About the Contractor's Forfeit.

On Saturday the Fifth avenue Market House, which is unboubtedly one of the finest structures of its kind in the city, was finally completed. The covenience and necessity of such a market has long been felt by the public in the outlying wards and now that it is finished we join our congratulations with the friends of the market in this auspicious event. But while we rejoice at its completion, we are sure the tax-payers and the general public wil have an additional cause of gratification when the itemized account of the cost of the structure is made public. The many vexatious delays in the completion of the building are well known, and it is also well known that the contract stipulates a forfeit of fifty dollars per day for every day's delay after the time originally contracted. The work is over one hundred days behind time, and unless the building committee desire to insult public opinion, and render themselves liable, they will do well to adhere to the contract. It is perfectly useless to make contracts unless they are to be fulfilled to the letter, and the importance of stipulations "sealed and signed" are never more apparent than on such occasions as this. It is no new thing to make contracts of this kind, but will be emphatically a new thing if the forfeit is allowed to go by default because the amount happens to run into the thousands.

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CUTTING AFFRAY ON WEBSTER AVENUE.

A Young Man Attacked by a Person Unknown—He Suffers Three Painful Cuts.

Saturday evening about ten o'clock a young man named Daniel Keefe, while passing up Webster avenue was severely cut in the right arm by a person at present unknown. His wounds though painful, are not so dangerous but that he was able to visit police headquarters yesterday morning and give information of the affair. From his statement it would appear that while going quietly along the street he was accosted rather roughly by a party of men coming in the opposite direction. High words ensued and a fight soon followed, during which one of the strangers drew a knife and made a desperate lunge at Keefe. He threw forward his right arm and received the blow on his wrist. A second he caught in nearly the same spot as the first; while at the third, the knife penetrated his arm above the elbow, making a deep and very painful wound. He called out for help so loudly that his assailants ran away. He walked home where his wounds were dressed, and in the morning, as we have said, visited the station-house, when a description of the assassin was taken. Attempts are being made to discover the perpetrator of the assault.

◆

CAUGHT AT LAST.

A boy Arrested in the Allegheny Market for Till Tapping.

During the last few days several rather bold larcenies have been perpetrated in the Allegheny market house. On Friday evening last a lady named Mrs. Patridge, was standing at a butcher's stall and had laid a hand satchel she had been carrying, down upon the counter at her side. While her attention was engaged, a boy suddenly picked it up and disappeared in the crowd. The satchel contained $27. On several occasions since change has been missed from the money drawers of numerous stands. On Saturday evening about nine o'clock, Joseph West a sweeper out of the market house saw a boy slip quickly behind a stall and open the money drawer. Keeping his eyes on him, he saw another visited in the same manner. At a favorable oportunity he took the youth in custody and removed him to the station house across the street. Here he was recognised as the same person who had run away with the property of Mrs. Patridge, He gave his name as John Cutler, and said that he lived in Pittsburgh. He was placed in a cell and will this morning have a hearing on a charge of larceny.

NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN.

The New Railroad a Success—Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars Subscribed in Two Days—Meeting at Franklin on Monday Next.

From Daily Post of 12th.

The committee having charge of the proposed railroad between New Castle and Franklin being somewhat slow in their movements, several public spirited citizens of New Castle a few days ago conceived the idea of going it on their own hook, and immediately set to work to procure subscriptions to the Baltimore, New Castle and Franklin Railroad, and in two days over one hundred thousand dollars were subscribed, which are scattered among some one hundred and seventy parties, some taking only two shares, the par value of which is fifty dollars.

It is claimed that the new road will bring bring Franklin thirty-two miles nearer to Pittsburgh than by any other route, a matter that must inure to the benefit of our merchants, some few of whom have become subscribers. It will open up a rich country through Lawrence, Mercer and Venango counties, and of course must prove highly beneficial to that region.

The capital stock of the new road is fixed at $400,000, and it is proposed to raise it as follows: Lawrence county $200,000, Mercer $100,000 and Venango $100,000.

Mr. George C. Reis, of New Castle, is one of the prime movers in the project and will be present at the meeting to be held in Franklin on Monday evening next. We are assured that there will be no difficulty in raising the quote assigned to Venango county and more if needed.

◆

DANGEROUSLY BEATEN.

A Man Struck Over the Head With a Boulder—His Assailant Unknown.

On Saturday afternoon, about six o'clock, a man named Stewart, who resides in Arthur's row, on the hill side, between Cliff street and the Pennsylvania Railroad track, was attacked, on Washington street, by some person unknown, and terribly beaten about the head. Stewart was going toward his home at the time, and from what can be learned from his statement, his assailant stole up behind and struck him with a large paving stone without giving him previous warning. He instantly fell to the ground where he was found, shortly afterward and removed to his home by friends. The story told of the affair, as given above, is represented to have come from Mr. Stewart himself, but it seems very singular, to say the least, that such an affair could occur on a street, usually so crowed as Washington, especially at so early an hour of the evening. That the man is badly hurt is an undoubted fact however, as Dr. Foster, a physician of good standing, was called to his assistance, and pronounces him seriously hurt. Should inflamation set in, which is very probable, there will scarcely be a hope of saving his life.

It would do no harm should the matter be more carefully inquired into by the proper authorities, for should the story be found correct, means should taken to effect the arrest of the perpetrator.

◆

HENRY THE "SHOOTIST."

The Prisoner Committed to Jail in Default of $5,000 Bail.

On Saturday afternoon a hearing was had in the Henry-Loveridge shooting case. About two o'clock Mr. Loveridge came to the Mayor's office in a carriage accompanied by two ladies. Although nearly recovered, he is still suffering to some extent from the effect of his injuries. At two o'clock officer Ruch brought the prisoner from the jail to the office. The accused seems but little changed in appearance by his somewhat protracted imprisonment. District Attorney A. L. Pearson appeared at the hearing for the Commonwealth, and John Coyle, Esq., for the defense. The outsiders in attendance at the hearing were not numerous. Nothing new was developed at the hearing other than what has already been reported.

After hearing the testimony of Mr. S. M. Loveridge, Mr. Wm. Rebbick, Dr. Rodgers and others, the Mayor said he would require bail in $6,000 for the appearance of the prisoner at court. In default Henry was removed to jail.

◆

The Productive Power of Money.

The old adage that "Nothing is so successful as success," and the other, that "Money begets money," are but condemned axioms respecting the productive power of money when put upon interest. Like time and tide interest waits for no man, but every day and hour adds to the accumulations of the investor or the loaner. Had savings banks been in vogue in the days of the patriarchs, and had the father of Methuselah, for instance, deposited therein one shekel at the birth of his child, what a landed aristocrat that venerable gentleman might have been during his last hundred years, through the growth of his bank account.

Compound interest, like a cankering care, feeds upon itself, and works arithmetical wonders. The money changers of Wall street look more sharply into the ultimate advantage of one-half per cent. a year than the general public is supposed to do, and we have the result of a tedious calculation in the statement that an 8 per cent. currency bond at 90, running forty-five years, will return to the investor more than $3,600 more than a 7 per cent. gold bond at the same price and having the same time to run. This is upon the basis of compounding the interest of each, every six months, at 7 per cent. and estimating a return to specie payments in three years. At first sight this seems incredible, but may be verified by those curious in figures. The 8 per cent currency bonds of The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad offer this handsome return for the capital invested, and as they are secured by a good line, nearly done, and by one of the strongest corporations in the country, their safety, as well as profit, are assured. The leading financial papers of New York have spoken in the highest terms of the desirability of these securities.

◆

Two Brothers Drowned.

Last evening about eleven o'clock, two young men were drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river near Hand street bridge. When about half way between the bank and the first pier of the bridge both the young men who were brothers cried out for help. Skiffs were sent out but before they reached the spot both the young men sank out of sight. Both bodies were recovered at 11:25, but life was extinct. A gold watch, and a German prayer book was found on one of the bodies, but nothing that could lead to their identification. An inquest will be held on the bodies to-day, when they will be probably identified.

◆

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Rough Skin,
Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

◆

Hale's Temperance Bitters
Are a medicine not a vile beverage.

◆

Pimples Removed.
and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $300,000; with the privilage of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

THE DEMOCRACY OF LOWER St Clair Township will hold their Primary meeting for election of Delegates to the County Convention, which meet on the 26th insi., at the Tavern of George Colbauch in said Township.
DAVID D. BRUCE,
Chairman of County Committee.
August 13, 1871. 1td&Wtd

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH- field street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

I am this day in receipt of a full assortment of the best quality of Flavoring Extracts, in pound and half pound bottles, sold at the lowest prices at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

O. PHELPS BROWN'S.

O. PHELPS BROWNS.

A full assortment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's celebrated medicines always on hand, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PURE CONCORD WINE.

A very fine article of strictly pure CONCORD Wine for sale at

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
84 Market street, corner Diamond, Pittsburgh.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. jnly17:mw&f.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,
Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY
J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address
DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

STATIONERY,
ALMYERS. SCHOYER & CO'S,
145 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A SAFE
AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds

To a limited amount, upon a railroad which is well located for business, and which has been already largely constructed with the funds of its Stockholders, cannot be otherwise than safe. This security is increased if the Constructing Company is composed of men of high character, and of ample means for successfully carrying through the work they undertake. The

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS
RAILROAD COMPANY

Offer for sale a bond which combines these advantages to an unusual degree. The route lies between Mobile, Alabama, and Houston, Texas—passing through New Orleans, the New York of the South. Of the whole line of 475 miles, about two-thirds are already built, and the Stockholders have expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS in the work. The bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon all that part of the line west of New Orleans, which has an enormous traffic assured to it from the start, this being the only rail connection by which the cotton, corn, cattle and other productions of Texas can reach New Orleans.

So important is this coal considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by endorsement of second mortgage bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The First Mortgage

Eight Per Cent Bonds

Now offered, are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are for $1,000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of 8 per cent. Currency or 7 per cent. Gold, at the option of the holder. Bonds registered if desired.

Among the leading Stockholders of the Company are Hon. E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor and Ex. U. S. Senator; Hon. John A. Griswold, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C., Massachusetts; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Harreson Durkee, and others, of New York; Benj. E. Bates, President Bank of Commerce, Franklin Havens, President Merchants' Bank, Boston, and others, also well known.

The above statement of facts proves the SAFETY of these Bonds. The PROFIT is equally manifest upon examination. They are sold for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1st. At this price they afford a certain income for forty-five years, of nearly nine per cent. upon their cost. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than* 77 *per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents., while holders of Government Sixes will find a decided profit in selling them at present high prices, and re-investing in the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Bonds.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.

Information concerning the Company and the Road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned or any of the Company's Advertised Agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK
BANKER, AND
Financial Agent. N. O., M. & T. R. R. Co.,
No. 23 NASSAU STREET, New York.
aug13:1md&W

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenth per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as soon as the road is completed; on **23,000 ACRES OF LAND** to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are Payable in Gold: Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonds before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. Express charges on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application to any agency, or from the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadeladelphia, New York, Washington.
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co

Also, by the following named Banks and Banker of Pittsburgh, viz:
Masonic Bank,
Western Savings Bank,
Peoples Savings Bank,
N. Holmes & Sons,
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
James T. Brady & Co.
Hart, Caughey & Co.

The following well-known citizens are largely interested in the stock and bonds of this road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution:

Wm. M. Lyon,	Wm. Thaw,
Charles J. Clarke,	Wm. Phillips,
Lloyd & Black,	Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. M'Knight,	George W. Cass,
John Watt,	J. N. M'Culloch,
J. K. & M. K. Moorhead,	R. B. Carnahan,
Springer Harbaugh,	Thos. A. Scott,
J. Edgar Thompson,	F. R. Brunot,

And many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.
[illegible] 1871. 1m1:TU-TH&S:3md&eow.W3m

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. (15:1[illegible]

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:3lw-R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S
Vegetable
Sicilian
Hair Renewer.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP
Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.
THE USE OF
HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists
Sold by druggists everywhere.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases. 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar1:1yd&w.

A CARD
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time: she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did, and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 148 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.
(Signed) CATHERINE DAVIS.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.
J. H. TUTTLE.
de24:tf 78 Nassau street, New York City

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to
A. P. LEWIS.
July 19, 1871. jy 22:6tW

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $300,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

AGENTS! READ THIS!
We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR [illegible]RAL CONDITION.

[illegible] unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her owth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose * * * HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain; It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIFE

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pain will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the partor parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN SICK HEADACHE.
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from change of water. IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEV AND AG
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Cholagogues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the sytem.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS, O., August 11.—Gen. Thos. Ewing addressed a large Democratic meeting in the st front of the State House thisevening. The speech was verylong and discussed the new departure, Kuklux law, tariff law and land grants. The following is what he called the Democratic finance new departure from the whole system of finance, past, present and to come, adopted and proposed by the Republican party.

The Democracy of Ohio announce a new departure on which they will relieve the people of much of the burden of taxes, leave no heritage of debt to oppress and enslave our children and so establish and regulate the currency as to greatly reduce interest and thus distribute the net increase of wealth fairly between labor and all forms of capital. They propose the general government shall furnish all money of the people in an issue which shall be a legal tender equally with coin, for all public and private debts whatever, except where the contract expressly calls for specie, and with it redeem the five-twenty bonds; and to prevent an undue suspension of the currency, issue a three per cent. bond which shall be exchangeable at par for the legal tenders at any time, and into which the legal tenders, at the option of the holders, at any time, shall be converted. It is not at all likely that the currency would fall so far below par or gold, that any bond would be redeemed in less valuable currency than that given for it. If such instances occur the hardship will not be great however.

Take the bondholders of 1864 who, according to Jay Cooke's tables, gave little less than forty cents in gold for their bonds. They have already received six per cent. on their investment and got the principal returned to them, and still have the bonds. So if the currency, in which the bonds are redeemed, were to fall even to sixty cents in gold on the dollar, which is not to be anticipated, these gentlemen will not have suffered much by their self-sacrificing purchase of bonds at forty.

I know whole families who have suffered more by the war and by the legal tender act. But there is no probability that this policy will depreciate currency at all for any length of time. But 5-20's have been below par in Europe, not because of a lack of faith in the resources or stability of our government, but because it is well known that the people regard them as justly payable in greenbacks, and that our necks are not yet callous enough to bear whatever yoke our agents put on us.

The credit of Great Britain ceased when she compelled her creditors to take three per cent. for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, and if we in strict accordance with our contract make our debt easily supportable and therefore sure to be kindly borne, our bonds will have the value denied to those compounded of repudiation and extortion.

The effect of this system when outstanding notes and bonds are all converted by payment or purchase into three per cent. legal tenders, will be first to give us a currency superior to any we ever had in these important points.

1st. It will be a legal order for all purposes, whatever; it will pay every debt, taxes, and in fact buy every commodity, and rule every money transaction with the power of gold.

2nd. It will be a stable currency, its constant convertibility into bonds bearing a fixed interest will give both it and the bonds a value as stable as that of the consols of Great Britain. This quality being obtained, it will be of far more importance, so far as the adaptability of currency to all uses of the the people goes, whether a dollar of it will buy exactly a dollar of gold than whether it will buy exactly a bushel of wheat. Gold will remain as now, a mere art- article of commerce and of no more influence on commerce than any other article, as its measure of value in about half the countries with which we trade. If the American measure of value, the paper dollar and the English, the pound, keep about even proportion to each other as they do now, our foreign trade will not be injuriously effected by the fact that the measures are not the same any more than that our trade with France in silks is effected by the fact that our measures of length are not the same as hers and if our legal tenders and the English pounds should vary in proportion to each other, such fluctuations affect chiefly our foreign trade, which is not one-fiftieth part as great as our home trade. But if we had a currency redeemable in specie as the Republicans propose it would be incessantly expanding and contracting, not because of the fluctuations of the business it is used to transact, but because of the export of our gold to settle adverse balances of our foreign trade. The whole superstructure of domestic business would thus be incessantly racked by the movements of the foundation.

3d. It will be an elastic currency, contracting and expanding, to fit the fluctuating demands of trade. At seasons when large amounts are needed, the bonds will be converted into currency to meet the demand and as that falls off the surplus will be re-converted into bonds. It will always be sufficient, never excessive.

4th. It will establish a moderate and nearly uniform rate of interest. As much will be issued at once as will command investments preferable on the whole to the government three per cents. It will thus establish average rates paid by business men at about five per cent. instead of nine as now. Once established these rates will be comparatively uniform, because as they tend to rise, more currency will be issued, and as they tend to fall, more will be exchanged for bonds.

Let us see the effect of this policy in lessening the burden of the debt, assuming that it will take one million of currency to reduce the interest and meet the frequent demands of trade. The people will then pay forty-two million dollars interest instead of one hundred and thirty millions in currency as now. The currency will increase probably in equal ratio with the population, say two and a half per cent. of twenty-five millions of dollars the first year. If the people pay the interest of the bonds and apply the natural growth of currency to extinguish the principal, the whole debt will be paid in about thirty years; or if they apply the natural grotwh of the currency to the interest of the bonds, the whole burden of the debt will be less the first year than the burden of the present national bank subsidy alone and this increase of the currency, to keep pace with the increasing population, will, in a few years, pay all the interest and gradually extinguish the principal.

But we will be told the legal tender will be a debt outstanding when all the bonds are paid. They will be no debt in a proper sense of the word. The Government will be bound then to do what it always has been bound to do, but has never done, to furnish the people all their money measures of exchange, and to be the distributer of all their values. It will be necessary to keep up the per capita circulation, and maintain its stability and elasticity by some suitable means.

The people will have got good money, stable, and elastic, establishing a low and uniform interest, and thus promoting happiness and industry by distributing equitably the increase of the land between capital and labor.

The curse of the debt will thus turn to a blessing by teaching us how to escape usury, which has robbed and degraded the masses of all nations from Israel to Great Britain.

Gov. Leslie's Majority 40.000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 10.—A dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of State at Frankfort says: The Republicans will have about twenty members in the lower House of the Legislature.

Leslie's majority will reach forty thousand.

Labor Reform Platform.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The declaration of principles with which the National Labor party propose to go before the country next year as a political organization is as follows: Referring to a call for a National Convention, to nominate President and Vice President, they say: "In making this call, and presuming to enter into competition with existing parties, it is meet that we should give to the world our reasons, as well as the remedies we propose for the wrongs of which we complain. Starting then with the maxims that our Government is founded on the sovereignty and consent of the governed, and its purpose to protect the property and enforce the Nation's right; and thus give to all an equitable chance in the race of life, the land, water, air, and all natural elements are common gifts, and governments are only trustees to guard against their misapplication, and as trustees they have no right to alienate without the consent of the owners was freely given; that all class legislation whereby these original and common elements, or the proceeds of the same, enhanced by intelligent labor, are perverted from their original design, and made to inure to the benefit of non-producers and injury of the producers is wrong and subversive of the purposes of good government; that all able bodied and intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock by useful industry, a sum or quantity equal to their own support, and legislation should tend as far as possible, the equitable distribution of the surplus products.

If these propositions are true our government is wholly perverted from its true design, and the sacred names—Democracy and Republicanism—are synonyms of despotism, and parties represented thereby, as now organized, are engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people. We need only point to the facts that in this beneficent country of unlimited resources, with the land annually groaning beneath the products of human efforts, the mass of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants, compelled from the unjust conditions in sickness and misfortune to become paupers and vagrants. The pauperism and crime prevailing are the questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal—how far these evils are connected with the abuses inflicted on labor—and superficial statesmanship seems not to perceive that chattel slavery has been abolished, but the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before the emancipation. In respect to the division of its products, the difference lies only in the method of abstracting the results, and concentrating them on the few. Capitalists now master and dictate terms, and thus all labor is practically placed in the same condition as the slave before his emancipation. In thus placing it, the interests of all labor becomes common, and they must fight the battle in unity if they would succeed. What then are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted?

Wrongs Under which the Laboring Classes Groan.

First—Banking and monied monopolies, by which through ruinous rates of interest, the products o human labor are concentrated in the hands of the non-producers. This is the great central source of these wrongs, in and through which all other monopolies exist and operate.

Second—The consolidated railroad and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill, they will bear for the benefit of the stockholders and stock jobbers.

Third—Manufacturing monopolies, whereby small operators are crushed, and its products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interest of capitalists.

Fourth—Land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few speculations and speculators.

Fifth—Commercial and grain monopolies speculating and enriching their bloated corporation on human necessities.

We propose to restore the Government to its original purpose, and as far as possible to remedy these evils and remove their results:

National Currency—Legal Tender.

First—By establishing a monetary system, issued on the facts and resources of the nation in harmony with the genius of the Government and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce, and to this end the circulating notes of the National and State banks, as well as all currency that is not a full legal tender, should be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper currency issued by the Government which shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, and declared to be the lawful money of the United States. This currency or money to be interchangeable at the pleasure of the holders for the Government bonds, bearing three per cent. interest, the Government creditors to have the privilege of taking the money or the bonds, at their election, reserving to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on the bonds and the value of the currency, so as to effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between money or non-producing capital and productive industry.

The Pendleton Theory.

Second—By paying the national debt in strict accordance with the laws under which it was originally contracted, gold where specifically promised, but all other forms of indebtedness, including the principal of the 5-20 bonds, shall be discharged at the earliest option of the Government, in the legal tender currency or lawful money of the United States, without funding it in long bonds or in any way increasing the gold paying and untaxed obligations of the Government.

Public Land.

Third—By preserving inviolate the public domain to the actual settlers and tiliers of the soil.

Tariff for Revenue.

Fourth—By a tariff for revenue alone, believing, as we do, that the reduction of interest to a just rate, will do more to increase the rewards of labor in all the departments of useful industry and to encourage the development of all agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and mechanical resources than any system of tariff laws that can be devised.

Monopolies and Military Rule.

Fifth—By retaining, or if need be, abolishing corporate monopolies, interdicting class legislation and confining national legislation to national objects, subjecting the military to civil authorities, and reducing the army to a strictly peace standard, and confining its operations to national purposes alone.

Taxing Wealth.

Sixth—By requiring that in all future wars the means necessary for their prosecution shall, as required, be collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed on the future earnings of labor.

Indian Policy.

Seventh—By adopting an Indian policy on the foundation of natural justice, by which many valuable lives and many millions of money will be annually saved.

Legislation.

Eighth—By holding legislators to a more rigid accountability; by requiring the submission of the annexation of territory and other fundimental laws affecting the general interests of society to a vote of the whole people.

Coolie Trade.

Ninth—By prohibiting the importation of coolies or other servile labor, and protecting labor from all unnecessary burdens.

Co-operation.

Tenth—By encouraging co-operative effort, and the building up of manufacturing industries throughout the country.

General Amnesty.

Eleventh—By granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of the equality of rights and privileges to all classes and interests, the impartial administration of justice, being the only true bond of Union to bind the States together and engage the affections of the people to the Government.

Supervisors of Currency and Revenue.

Twelfth—By the creation of a Board of Management of the currency and revenue to consist of such number of intelligent business men as may be necessary to transact the fiscal affairs of the Government, which Board shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the collection and disbursement of the revenue and the regulation of the currency, and empowered to employ and have the oversight of the clerical force and other officers and agents required in the discharge of all duties pertaining to this Department, the same rule to be applied to the Postoffice and Interior Departments as far as may be practicable, the Secretaries of the respective Departments to be the Presidents of such a Board.

Coolie Slave Trade Denounced.

W. E. Owens offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with delight the decision of Justice Snail, of Hong Kong, declaring the traffic in coolies to be slave trade, and that all connected with it should be held responsible and punished by law, and urging the working men of America to use their influence to effect their punishment.

Nashville, Tennessee, was selected as the place for holding the next National Congress.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Richard F. Trevellick, Detroit.

Vice Presidents—Horace A. Day, of New York, and Mrs. E. O. G. Millard, of Chicago.

Secretary—C. Ben Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer—A. C. Cameron, Chicago.

The Council consists of A. C. Cameron, M. W. Field and James C. Sylvis.

C. Ben Johnson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the working men in every Congressional District in the country to elect a delegate to the National Convention for the nomination for President and Vice President.

A Hot Time Over the Woman Question.

James C. Sylvis offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That low wages, long hours and damaging service, to which the working women are doomed, destroy health, imperil virtue and are a standing reproach to civilization.

Resolved, That we urge women to learn trades, to engage in business, to join our Labor Unions, form protective unions of their own, secure the ballot and use every other honorable means to persuade and force their employers to do justice to them by paying equal wages for equal work.

Resolved, That we pledge the aid of these Unions represented in this Congress to Workingwomen's Protective Associations, which are now and may hereafter be found in their just and lawful demand.

An animated discussion followed, in which it was stated there are no other people so opposed as women. African slavery is not to be compared with the slavery of workingwomen in this country.

It was also stated this question had been hotly discussed, and so great was the excitement that thirty-eight delegates seceded from the meeting.

The words "secure the ballot" were finally stricken from the second resolution, and as thus amended, they were passed.

Adjourned to meet in Nashville, on the second Tuesday in September.

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SENATOR SCHURZ'S SPEECH

GRANT AND THE ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Farwell Hal was filled to-night with a large audience, who listened with great interest to Senator Schurz, of Missouri, who had been invited to this city by a large number of the prominent Germans for the purpose of giving them his views on the great political topics of the day.

Mr. Prussing, in introducing the speaker, remarked if the Germans of this country think themselves worthy of such a representative, the ideal of a republic will be brought much nearer to us.

Senator Schurz spoke in the German language, and in his opening remarks gave the Germans the credit of sympathizing with him in his motives and position, and promised that he would give them his views without any reserve, as was his duty to do, of those who exercised any control in public opinion, it was claimed that a few reckless agitators were the cause of the confusion now existing among political parties and yet no reforms could be successfully carried turough without agitation. The present hour presents a new order of things, with new problems, new dangers, and new duties unprovided for in the old programmes of political parties. Our civil war in sweeping away the doctrine of secession, abolished slavery, and in breaking the slave holding power had established the civil and political rights of all citizens, but had estranged the feelings between the citizens of different sections of the country and rendered necessary a new system of taxation reaching every material interest. The government of to-day has grown far beyond what it was once, and its officers and members assumed the proportions of an army who expressed a wide-spread influence in political concerns, while the power wielded by money frequently tries and often succeeds, in controlling executives, legislatures and courts of justice, and partizan organizations were used to further the individual interests of politicians. The speaker's rule in considering important questions was to do so outside of all political connections, so as not to be biased by personal or party interest. The interest of the country demands that the questions growing out of the war embodied in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States should be accepted by all political parties as equal and political rights, is the only theory consistent with the maintenance of free labor. Prejudices of persons averse to these amendments will have to be overcome by patriotic men firmly upholding the legitimate results of the war. Our Southern people must be gradually cut loose from past and painful memories as well as their peculiar desires and aspirations; their [illegible] directed to those interests which [illegible] in common. To this end nothing is more desirable nor necessary than the removal of the political disabilities by a general amnesty, and the speaker considered it one of the most serious blunders of the Republican party that this amnesty was not granted long ago and the arguments combatting the granting of such amnesty were sentimental ones in a republic where the whole political organization of society is based upon the universality of suffrage. Political disabilities are antagonistic to republicanism and can at best exist only a very limited time. Missouri, to-day, by the removal of disfranchisement enjoys perfect repose, order and general good feeling; besides the disfranchisement is used by one party to keep another party down—that is its object and it is the result of unscrupulous politicians.

The speaker said if he could not maintain the ascendency of his party by honest means, then he would be willing to let it go through a purifying process, however unpleasant it might be. The miseries and fierce convulsions in Missouri before the removal of the political disabilities, and the peace and tranquility of that State since their removal, were portrayed in glowing language and pointed out as the result of something higher in politics than the possession and distribution of public plunder. There are two elements, and the difficulty in the South which must be viewed in connection with the amnesty question and disunion spirit, is trying to keep down the colored people and union men, producing disorders known as Kuklux outrages, and, on the other hand, an administration of unscrupulous and rapacious men called carpet baggers, and those two evils can't be alone removed by penal legislation on the part of Congress. The main relief must come from the people themselves, as it is evident that neither the Democratic nor Republican party, as they are now in most Southern States, can afford relief,—the Democrats being controlled by the reactionary and violent element of Southern society, and the Republicans being under the lead of unscrupulous and rapacious men. If the good men connected with both parties would unite, they would possess numerical strength enough to bear down all opposition and moral power enough to maintain order and good government, and the removal of political disabilities by amnesty, would bring about the result. In speaking of the power wielded by the government, and to avert the evils arising therefrom, two things were essential, the speaker said, that we conscientiously adhere to the principles of constitutional government, and that we elevate the standard of morality in political life. The opposition to the Ku-klux bill in Congress was because the bill invested the government with powers not warranted by the Constitution. Powers more dangerous in effect than the abuses they were to correct. It was like appointing a lion to protect sheep against wolves. The lion would easily keep the wolves away, but what was to protect the sheep from the lion. Our general government has the power to protect the rights and liberties of its citizens, but in doing so it is not to go beyond certain lines of its authority, prescribed in the Constitution. The Senators had voted against this, not as if they had been unwilling to protect the lives and rights and liberties of those who need it in the South, but because the manner in which the protection is proposed is involving great dangers to the rights and liberties of all, and we refused to grant such powers to the Executive, not because the President now in office did not individually possess our confidence, but because we would not entrust any man, were he ever so great and good, with such powers to rule over the American people in periods of extreme public peril. A temporary grant of such extraordinary powers may be a necessity, as the Romans appointed a dictator when the enemy was at their gates. In such periods the habit of using exceptional powers is easily acquired, but it is time at last we should understand that the war is over, that habits of war must be dropped, and that a Constitutional Government must once more reign supreme. There is no safety for our free institutions but in this. It has been said the Kuklux bill was brought forward in Congress, not merely for the purpose of suppressing disorder and violence, but of enabling the Republican party to maintain or restore its ascendency, and especially the President to secure for himself the election, at a vote of the Southern States, by the machinery of that law. It is possible that some unscrupulous politicians have such object in view, but they, however, wanted and proposed a law much more sweeping than this, but it is my deliberate conviction, based on personal observation, that a majority of those who voted for the bill had no other object than the protection to persons in the South who seem to be helplessly exposed to persecution and outrage, and many of them voted for the bill with hesitation and regret. I don't want to justify their votes or excuse anybody, but to be just and honestly convinced that nothing has done more to keep alive the spirit from which the Ku-klux outrages proceed than the acrimonious war that was waged on reconstruction measures, and the Constitutional amendments and the studious encouragement that was given to the hope that all these things would be swept away again if only the Democratic party should come into power. I am furthermore convinced that a large majority of the Republican party North and South are in favor of a liberal policy, and that the demogogues and schemers among the leaders of that party would have been utterly impotent had not the lawless element South; and the blind reactionists everywhere, most industriously furnished the capital for the work.

On speaking of the San Domingo case the speaker said the annexation of San Domingo would inevitably lead to the annexation of American tropics down to the Isthmus of Darien. This would give us a population of Latin-Indo-African mixture which has nothing in common with us, that would promise no prospect of successful assimilation with our political system. We would gain countries beautiful indeed, but countries whose possession would be a source of incalculable difficulties to a military government, and corruption and demoralization.

In speaking of the orders given by the President to our naval squadron, in the West Indies, to protect Baez, the chief of the Republic of San Domingo, if Baez was interfered with by any one, Senator Schurz said the power to involve a country in war, is a power of tremendous responsibility. It cannot be circumscribed too carefully, nor too conscientiously guarded against abuse. That this power was taken from the executive and confided to the legislative branch of government, was one of the most important changes in the theories of constitutional government. It was essentially a republican provision, for which we gratefully remember the fathers of our Constitution. I have been severely censured and attacked for my attitude in this affair. That can't touch me; but when a respectable Republican journal summons Mr. Sumner and myself to compare our personal differences with the President, for the sake of public interest, it deserved an answer. I can't understand this view of public affairs. I know of no personal differences that could influence my political alliance. My personal relations with the President were never other than friendly. I complain of nothing, and were it otherwise, I would certainly lose my self-respect, if, on account of personal feelings, I was capable of attacking the policy of the President. But if the President were my dearest and most intimate friend, this friendship would not restrain me from opposing a violation of the Constitution.

The reason of the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the legal tender act, gave the speaker serious thoughts as to what was to become of the authority of our Courts, if the practice obtains of packing the highest tribunal of justice.

In speaking of the Civil Service, the speaker said: Civil service reform, as I understand it, has two objects: First, Give the country more efficient and honest officers and thus induce a more regular and economical administration, and second, abolish that source of demoralization and corruption which we call government patronage. I believe if we attain the second end there will be no difficulty about the first. The fountain of great abuses and worse consists in this—That public interests are considered and treated as mere spirits of victorious party. Look at the representatives and law givers of the people—they think patronage is necessary for them to maintain their influence at home. They descend to the rate of office brokers who stand before the President, not as independent representataves of a sovereign people, but as mere petitioners before the President, who may grant or withhold from them his favors, and if he desires he may sell those favors as the price of acquiescence in his schemes against their conscience. Not seldom men of worth and self respect have been deterred from active participation in political life and yield their places to hungry adventurers, and hence demoralization and that blunting of the finer feeling, honor, which pervades all our political life. The people begin to see the dangers which spring from our senseless and demoralizing systems, and in pursuance of a law drafted by your brave Senator, Mr. Trumbull, a Commission has been appointed to prepare measures for the abolition of these abuses. Certainly, without such a Commission many of them might have been abolished by the President and a well disposed executive, but so far bread and butter business is in full bloom. Let us rejoice that the first step has been taken. The Civil Service Commission looks at the problem from the correct point of view; it has commenced making war on the fountain of corruption of patronage, and considered whether competitive examinations of candidates for office are practicable in conformity with the Constitution. The latter question has been submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion, and if answered in the negative then it is not impossible that the Commission will fall back on the plan which I had the honor to prepare in my civil service reform bill with relation to Presidential appointments, that class examination be instituted and that from those who are fit the President may make his selection, but that then the power of removal should be limited to cases of crime, inefficiency, or violation of the rules of the service. This, in conjunction with an appropriate extension of official terms, would stop the worst abuses of patronage and gradually destroy the whole system. Much would be won for the civil service reform by the limitation of the Presidential term to one term. You make a President ineligible for a second term and the market where consciences are bought and sold, will at least be limited to that extent. Washington recognized the high responsibility of his duty and gave to his subordinates that measure of his own notions of honor by his own example, however much he deserved reward for that which he had done for the country, and nobody ever did or deserved more before him or after. He showed that he looked upon his office as an obliging opportunity to render still greater services, and not as a mere milch cow to feed him and his kin, and he could ask of every government officer under him the same notion of honor and duty. I am for the elevation of moral tone in our political life from my whole soul, and he who is in earnest must not recoil from pursuing evil in all its ramifications, whatever it may cost him. It is my conviction of the administration that the people, if they desire to restore purity to our public life, must direct attention to the head as well as members of the body politic. Blind party spirit demands we should go with and for the will of the majority that is regularly expressed through thick and thin, and he who refuses to do this is branded by blind party spirit simply as a traitor. The Tammany politicians, in New York, are the very ideal of a well disciplined party organization in its highest state of perfection, and its fruits are just those which a partizan discipline so selfish, so perfect and so reliable, must in the long run necessarily produce. But it is not corruption in the gross form of electing alone that so cultivated by blind party spirit or strict party discipline, undermines the moral feeling and conscientiousness. In a much more subtle way it commences to disguise or to consult the truth and to deal in fiction according to party interest, and it requires not only a love of truth but requires courage; it requires positive boldness to withstand that command, for those who resist are in danger of being burnt alive as heretics on the party altar. I will say here, for the arraingment of the more timid heretics, of whom there are many, I have been already burnt so frequently on that altar as to know that it does not hurt, as soon as you get accustomed to it. Cast a look at this moment at the political world. How many Democratic papers are there bold enough to denounce the tricks of Tammany Hall How many Republican papers are there which denounce carpet bag corruption as it occurs in the South. I have already indicated that the increased power of the government renders a more careful, conscientious maintenance of the constitutional limitations of its power, and still greater be our caution inview of the colossal accumulation of capital in hordes, great corporations, railroad companies, etc., which consolidate themselves as monopolies, continually grow stronger, and which already exercise a very formidable and almost incalculable power over our local as well as national interests. Already we are accustomed to phrase this or that railway company own this or that State Executive, Legislature, courts, and all unfortunately appears but too true. In many cases how great the moneyed power of these corporations will be in ten years, how extensive its ownership in governments, in legislatures and courts of law, whether they will with absolute power give us laws or impose taxes on us according to their pleasure, who can tell. but this? Every thinking man feels that in the tremendous growth of financial power, this corporation there lies a threatening danger for the American people as a care for party spirit or its consequences when allowed to rule regardless of consequences.

The speaker said we should deny to party that blind obedience which it demands, that our individual notions of right, of consciousness for duty, to act according to independently and conscientiously formed convictions, should be strictly and vigorously preserved. When there is in a party a strong force of men who are determined to know the truth, and to speak it, and to follow the party only when it does right, and to help its candidates only when they are good, and to support its measures only when they are pure, and under no other circumstances than that, that party will be more easily to escape the danger of becoming corrupt.

[Owing to the late hour at which the speaker finished his remarks, eleven o'clock, we cannot follow him further to-night. He spoke from eight o'clock till eleven o'clock, and during this long time but very few persons left the hall, and the speaker's remarks were listened to with great attention, and the loud applause frequently expressed showed the intense approval and sympathy of the audience with the speaker.

Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE OLD WORLD.

JAPAN.

Desperate Fight with the Coreans—Admiral Rogers Victorious—Full Particulars of the Engagement.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—Following is the news per steamer Japan: All is quiet in Japan. Immense improvements are being made in Yeddo, including the widening and deepening of canals, railways, new barracks, and a new place for the Mikado. A tremendous typhoon did great damage at Kiobin.

In the second battle of the American squadron with the Coreans the latter had six thousand men miserably armed with jingalls. Their bullets all fell short, while the deadly practice of the American rifles told fearfully on the enemy. In the evening, under cover of rank vegitation and the shoulder of a hill, the Americans advanced within one hundred and twenty yards of the forts before they came in range of the Corean musketry. The Coreans resisted desperately to the last, and Lieutenant McKee was killed just as he entered the entrenchments. When the Americans were in the entrenchments the Coreans succumbed, and a number of prisoners were taken, including an officer second in command, who was badly wounded, the Commander-in-Chief having been killed June 10th. The American force bivouacked in the forts the next day, demolished the citadel, spiked all the guns and then the fleet returned to the Boise anchorage. Two days later the Coreans sent on board a letter filled with most insulting and abusive language to which no reply was sent. Admiral Rodgers, however, sent to know what he should do with the prisoners The Coreans answered do what he liked. Two days later he set them at liberty. He sent two messages ashore, but the local authorities refused them, saying it was as much as his head was worth to send them and no use to attempted to communicate further with the court. Mr. Low, American Minister, then sent a formal protest that his mission was a peaceful one, and that the attact on the forts was not for the refusal to negotiate, but because the Coreans, treacherously fired on the boats. The steamer Millet then dispatched the Shanghai dispatches. The Washington, Monacairy and Pelos will return to Shanghai. He docked the rest of the squadron, and returned to Chefo to await instructions. One hundred thousand rations were issued at Chesso to the Coreans, who fought like men. The weapons were wretched old fire-locks, and cutlasses made of soft iron, which bent like old iron. They were dressed in armor of nine thickness of cotton padded so that only rifle balls could penetrate through it, the swords producing no effect. The documents captured show that the Corean Government had planned the surprise of the American fleet, and that they were astonished at the failure of the forts to annihilate the foreign vessels at the first fire. The expedition has not accomplished any change in the relations of the two countries, and Minister Low and Admiral Rogers will await instructions from Washington before proceeding further with hostilities. Twelve native Christians, who were alongside the Admiral's flagship in a junk, begged to be taken to Shanghai, and also their junk be turned to prevent its falling into the hands of the native authorities, who would thereby discover from what village they came and punish their relatives. The request was granted.

The English Press Denounce the Return of the American Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—The English Colonial press denounce the return of the American fleet to Cheefo, as having no moral effect of defeat.

Two Englishmen and one German, engaged in saving material from the wrecked German schooner Chusan, on Sir James Hall island, were captured by the Coreans, bound hand and foot, slung on the bamboos and packed off to the interior. The British fleet has gone from Japan to inquire into the matter.

The Mohammedan insurrection in the north of China, is still formidable.

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ENGLAND.

Illness of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, August 14.—Her Majesty, the Queen, is now confined to her room. Physicians are in constant attendance. Her sudden indisposition causes much anxiety in the Royal household.

Fearful Calamity—Four Hundred and Sixteen Persons Perish.

LONDON, August 14.—A fearful calamity has visited the small Island of Tagolanda, in Maylay Archipelago, about fifty miles northeast of the Island Celebes. An outburst of the volcano of Ruwaug was accompanied by a convulsion of the sea and a wave forty yards in height swept all human beings, cattle and horses from the Island. The number of persons who perished is stated to be four hundred and sixteen.

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PHILADELPHIA.

More Radical Thieving—$365,000 to be Accounted For.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The *Evening Bulletin* this afternoon contains an exposition of an alleged defalcation, in the collection of the Pennsylvania war claims from the general government, amounting with interest to over $365,000, which has not been accounted for.

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1871.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN:—I have deemed it advisable upon further consideration to withdraw the loan for the present from the market, with the exception of the five per cent. bonds, as offered to the national banks by a circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the tenth inst. This communication relates to four per cent. bonds in connection with the five per cent. bond.

[Signed.] BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To the agents designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the new loan.

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CLEVELAND, August 14.—A fire at Youngstown, Ohio, Saturday night destroyed a row of eight small dwelling houses and three children aged 6, 12 and 14 were burned to death.

BOSTON, August 14.—The regatta of the Eastern and New York yacht clubs took place to-day. The Columbia won both prices for schooners, and the Gracie both for sloops. The race was witnessed by thousands of spectators, and proved one of the finest and most successful regattas that ever took place in this country.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RUM'S DOINGS.

A Woman in the Eleventh Ward Falls Down Stairs and Breaks Her Neck—Conflicting Testimony.

Yesterday morning Coroner West was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a woman named Bridget Kearney, who had her neck broken the previous evening, by falling down stairs. From the testimony it appears that the deceased and her husband had frequently quarrelled, and were drunken and disorderly in their habits, and the whole thing may be set down to the account of Rum.

Deceased was about 32 years of age, and has resided with her husband and children in the upper part of a brick house in Reagan's Court, off Webster avenue, opposite the Eleventh Ward School House. Her husband, James Kearney, is a moulder, employed at Jones & Nimick's manufacturing establishment.

The inquest was conducted in a very "slipshod" manner and might have been improved considerably. The following is the testimony as developed before the Coroner's jury.

James Kearney, sworn—Am husband of deceased; have lived in this country twenty-three years, and am thirty-seven years old; have been married for fourteen years, and have lived peacefully and happily with my wife ever since; last night left the shop where I work and was home before six o'clock; left for down town after supper, and returned between ten and eleven; opened the side door and found her lying at the foot of the stairs; she was snoring at the time; I then called on Mr. Mulherron, who occupies part of the same house, who assisted me to raise her. Witness said he had never known deceased to be drunk, but had seen her slightly under the influence of liquor; she had four children; wife was about thirty-two years old; sometimes they have had words, but it did not amount to much; there was no violence to the best of his knowledge used toward her, did not strike her or call her a d—— b—— when he came home in the evening. She had taken hold of witnesses' whiskers and pulled them; told her that if she was a man she would get a whipping for doing so; have hit her on the head; but never kicked her; the reason that he hit her was for using insulting language toward him; have not been in the habit of getting drunk; it has been six months since he was in that condition; found her head lying toward the door; was sure that she was alive when he took her up stairs. He further testified that she was not drunk when he left home in the evening, and that she lived about an hour and a half after taking her up stairs; had not called in the doctor; the last words she said were "good-bye Jim, take care of the young ones."

John Mulherron sworn.—Live in this house; have lived here about two years; was home at supper-time, and then went out, but was back about nine o'clock; about two hours before he came home, the accident occurred; heard the fall and about ten minutes after got up and opened the door and found deceased lying at the foot of the stairs; the husband came down the yard about five minutes after, he ordered the children to bed; then heard some one coming down the stairs; when the party got to the foot of the stairs heard a greater shock, opened the door and saw Mrs. Kearney lying with her head against it, said: "James this won't do;" then told him that he had better take her up stairs; he said: "no, let the damn drunken —— lay;" told him would do so myself, at the same time taking hold of her; he then assisted, and we two finally got her up stairs; I said: "Jim you had better put something under her head;" he said she was all right; she was very drunk; she was alive after she was taken up stairs; her husband was drunk when he came home; some times he has been in the habit of abusing her; am positive he was drunk when he came home that night; have seen her under the influence of liquor; from the time he took her up stairs it was two hours and a half till he notified witness of her death; after he helped carry her up stairs went to bed and went to sleep and heard no noise.

Mary E. Kearney, stated—Am about thirteen years of age and daughter of the deceased. Mother fell down stairs about eleven o'clock; father was not in the house at the time; she was lying at the foot of the stairs for about an hour; was afraid that father would kick her, but father did not do so; have seen father strike mother before; was awake all night after mother died; father was a little drunk; as she came out of the bedroom she tripped and fell down stairs; mother was not drunk at the time; when father came home he asked me how mother fell down.

John Mulheron, recalled—After the second shock spoken of, heard moans; she was alive after she was taken up stairs, but did not attempt to speak; don't know what caused the second shock, but found her lying at the door and him (her husband) standing over her.

Dr. G. H. McNary sworn.—Am practising physician; examined the body carefully and found a dislocation of the neck between the cervical and dorsal vertebra; it is not always usual for persons to die immediately after accidents of this description. Instances are on record that persons have recovered afterwards; there were no external marks on the body.

Dr. Alex. McCandless, sworn.—Assisted Dr. McNary in a *post mortem*; he made an incision directly over the injury, and there we found injuries such as the doctor has already testified to; death resulted from dislocation of the neck.

After hearing the testimony the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said Bridget Kearney came to her death on the evening of August 14, by accidentally falling down stairs, at her residence in Reagan's court, off Webster avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.

DOUBLE ACCIDENT.

A Carriage Precipitated Down an Embankment—Man and Woman Injured.

Last night an accident resulting in the serious injury of a man and the more slight but painful injury of a lady, occured near Dinwiddie street. A carriage with a man named Henry Skinner as driver had been hired from Messrs. Jackson and Devine on Third avenue to attend a wedding near Minersville. The carriage contained two ladies and two gentlemen. While going up Dinwiddie street the horses went off the road to the left on a private path instead of following the street in its sharp turn. Half way between Fifth avenue and Centre avenues, the path suddenly terminates in a declivity of about twenty feet, and down this it was precipitated without warning to either driver or occupants. Skinner was thrown to the ground and received injuries that will confine him to his bed for some week's to come. The carriage was broken in pieces, but fortunately only one of the occupants was hurt; the one being a lady whose head was cut by coming in contact with a piece of the carriage.

To CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Free Vaccination—Election of a Health Officer—A Question of Eligibility—Family Hogs to be Removed.

The Board of Health of Allegheny City convened last evening at half-past seven o'clock. Messrs. Hanna, Arrott, Baker, Jones, Smith, Bradford and President Blakeley were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following communication was then read in the Board of Health:

ALLEGHENY, August 15, 1871.

To the Members of the Board of Health:

I see by the report of your meeting last night, that I was appointed to vaccinate the poor of the First ward. Permit me to return thanks for your favor, and to say that it does not suit me to have the entire indigent population of the First Ward come to my office, and I have not time to go to their houses and offer to them pre-vaccination. Permit me to say that if I can aid your Board by advancing to them my views pertaining to the matter before them, I will gladly do so and to assure the Board that all physicians are in the habit of vaccinating free of charge, the poor who apply to them. The trouble is, the poor do not apply, and you can only reach them by electing public vaccinators from young men who are just beginning to practice, and who are willing to go from house to house, in the courts of the city, and offer it to the people. Furthermore, these young men should be paid, for it takes time, and they can less afford to give their time for nothing than the thousands who are benefitted by their services can afford to pay for them.

Truly Yours,
R. S. SUTTON, M. D.

The doctor was present and gave the Board valuable information in regard to the working of the free system.

The committee chosen last night to compile rules for the regulation of the Board, made a partial report and was continued.

Nominations for Health Officer were declared in order. Mr. Barker withdrew the name of Michael Woods, who was nominated the evening before.

A communication was read from Mr. J. B. Williams, saying that if elected he would accept the position. Mr. Bulford then nominated Mr. Hanna, one of the Board, for health officer. Mr. Smith nominated Mr. D. L. Smith. Jas. K. Brown was also nominated. On motion the nominations were declared closed. A motion made by Mr. Barker, that the salary of the health officer be fixed at $100 per month, until the term of office of the Board expires, was carried. On motion the Board proceeded to ballot for health officer. The first ballot resulted in a tie. The second resulted in the choice of Mr. J. B. Williams. The question was then raised by Mr. Hanna, whether or no, Mr. Williams is eligible. The gentlemen thought as Mr. Williams lives at Claremont, under the law he cannot hold a city office. The matter was laid over for the present. The vaccination was then again taken up. A motion was made and seconded, that the physicians chosen for each ward be paid fifty cents for each vaccination they report to the Board. Mr. Hanna was not quite ready to vote on the motion; he thought the matter should be postponed until a health officer and a physician at large should be chosen. Mr. Bulford thought the small pox wouldn't wait. The motion was then put to a vote and was carried unanimously. A half hour was then spent in conversation on the importance of pushing the business forward as fast as possible.

A motion was afterward made that Mr Hanna be requested to act as Health Officer until the law in regard to the elegibility of Mr. Williams could be examined.

The motion was declared out of order. Another half hour was then spent in the consideration of the same subject that had agitated the Board the previous one. Mr. Hanna brought up the eligibility question again. He didn't want the Solicitors opinion. He also thought that as the Board was new and would be obliged to grow in knowledge, a man that knew less of the business than Mr. Williams would be desirable.

The Board however thought it would be best to examine into the law and see if Mr. Williams could hold the office.

Mr. Jones wanted something done immediately. He hoped action would be taken at once on cholera nuisances. One family in his ward had eighteen hogs in their back kitchen; he would like to have something done with the hogs. Other gentlemen thought that nothing could be done until a health officer was at work and to hasten the matter up it was agreed to meet on Thursday evening to decide positively on a choice, it being understood that if Mr. Williams can hold the office lawfully he should be considered chosen. Some discussion then followed on the question of opening an office where complaints could be entered, but nothing positive was settled in regard to it.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening.

Pittsburgh Homœopathic Medical Institution.

Pittsburgh has not kept pace in the number of her clinical institutions with her growth in other respects. In fact she is far behind other cities of less renown in this particular. As to the cause of this retarded state, it is not the purpose of this notice to inquire. Attention is merely invited to this fact, and another that deserves greater consideration; that Dr. Augustus Slee has established a medical institution for the treatment of a certain class of diseases, and has met with continued success. His establishment, located at No. 264 Penn street, has been fitted up in the most elegant manner. Each room is comfortably furnished, and supplied with all the conveniences that can tend to make the patient cheerful. Persons from a distance afflicted with maladies arising from discretion, are treated and boarded here, and have the additional advantage of having medical aid within call. There are no sporadic visits by physicians, but it can truly be said a constant supervision by Dr. Slee, whose successful mode of treatment has obtained such celebrity.

Every species of chronic and constitutional diseases are eradicated without the use of mercurial preparations, and where the system has become inoculated with nostrums containing mercury it is speedily and effectually eliminated. Every one can well understand the value of such a course, and, as it is the only medical institution in the city that is conducted on a plan such as set forth, its advantages cannot be too highly prized. Persons from a distance will receive the most careful attention as regards their medical *regime*, and if they so desire it will be accommodated in the institute as boarders. Those living in the city and suburbs can also avail themselves of this latter privilege. But in all cases strict confidence is maintained.

Dr Slee devotes special attention to female complaints, in the correction and cure of which he has been more than usually successful. All the medicines he uses in his practice, are prepared under his personal supervision.

Send for the Doctor's medical phamphlet, a plain treatise on the subject of nervous and venereal disorders

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s, 1881	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	114
United States 5-20s, 1865	114⅛
United States 10-40s	113⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Road	88½
Central Pacific Railroad	98½
Cy. Pacifics	115⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, August 17, 1871.

REMARKS—During the present hot weather we are tempted to "throw up the sponge," and preserve a "dignified silence" about the matter of prices. But the reader will expect us to say something, and to him we say that there is little or no change in the prices of leading articles, and that generally, the market is dull. Flour has a downward tendency, particularly for new wheat, western brands. The wheat market is unsettled and difficult to quote. Groceries remain quiet and unchanged in price, with a prospective rise in sugars. Bacon and provisions move along quietly at quotations. Butter, eggs and cheese are in full supply. Apples and potatoes are rather in excess of the demand. The fruit and vegetable markets contain their usual supply.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	660
Cheese, bxs	440
Wheat, sks	960
Oats, sks	1,629
Bacon, tcs	255
Apples, bbls	510
Corn, sks	364
Rye, sks	—
Butter, pkgs	20
Dried beef, tcs	—
Bacon, pcs	3,600
Barley, sks	150

The following are the wholesale prices in first hands; on the purchase of small lots the prices are a fraction higher:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; prices just now are governed altogether by the quality and condition of the article: Sugar cured hams 15a15½c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9c; plain shoulders 6¾a7c; dried beef 18a18½c; lard—city rendered in tierces 10 a10½c; kegs and buckets 11a11½c; mess pork $14a15 per barrel.

RAGS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales in a regular way at 4a4½c per pound.

WATER MELONS—The receipts continue large; prices are uncertain, ranging from $10 to 20 per hundred, as to size and condition.

HAY—The supply was not a large one; we can report sales from wagon at $20a25 a27 per ton; baled sold at $22 00a25 00 per ton.

POTATOES—The supply was ample; prices are weak but unchanged, with sales at $1 70a2 25 per barrel; Baltimore sweets $4a5; Jersey sweets $6a7 per barrel.

PEANUTS—Firm, with regular sales at 11c per pound.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one; prices, generally speaking, were weak; timothy ranges at $4a4 25; clover seed nominal at $6 50a7.

FLAX SEED—In good demand at $1 80 per bushel.

GROCERIES—The market taken as a whole was a fine one, with a good trade demand for this season of the year; there is generally a good local inquiry for sweets; the present one is no exception; the leading houses report a good business doing at the following:

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans 11¾c; prime 11½c; good 10¾c; fully fair 10½c; Porto Rico sugars 10½a11½c; Cuba 10a11c; Demarara 11¾a12½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard sugars 14c; A Coffee 13c; "B" 12½c; Extra C 12¾c; C, yellow, 12½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans choice 70c; prime 68c; good 65c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 10c; prime 9½c; good 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 22c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 55c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 19½c; prime 18¾c; good 17c; fair 16½c; roasting 15¾a 16c.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey 70c; Havemyer & Elders 70c, Silver Drips 60c; other grades 45a55c.

ONIONS—In fair demand at $3a3 50 per bushel.

APPLES—The market was a dull one, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices are weak with a declining tendency; sales were made at a wide range of prices viz: $1 00, 1 50a2 50 per barrel as per quality and condition.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular; soda ash, common, 4a4½c; refined 4½a4¾c; potash 7½a6¾c; pearl 8¾a9c per pound.

BUTTER—The demand is improving, more particularly for the better grades, still the market cannot be called active; we can report sales of fresh roll at 15, 16a 17c as per quality and condition; common and medium lots were neglected, correct figures being difficult to obtain we omit them.

BROOM CORN—Market steady, prices have undergone no quotable change; sales were made in a regular way at 5a6a7c per pound.

BEESWAX—Prices are without change, we note sales at 33a35c per pound.

CEMENT—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales were made at the following rates: Louisville $2 50a3 00 per bbl; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50 per bbl.

COUNTRY CURED MEAT—The season is near its end, in fact there is no fixed prices, being governed altogether by the quality and condition.

CORN MEAL—Demand light and sales were of a similar discription; we note sales in a small way at 80a85c per bushel.

CHEESE—Market dull; the supply exceeds the demand with prices weak but no lower; we note sales of prime Ohio Goshen at 10a10½c; Factory 9a9½c; dairy 8a9c.

CARBON OIL—The impression was some time since that the bottom had been reached, but such was not the fact as prices are still on the decline; standard brands are quoted nominally at 23c per gallon.

EGGS—Market dull and prices to be relied on are hard to obtain; the supply on hand is more than sufficent to meet the wants of the trade; the prices current today may be of little account to-morrow; the extreme range of prices are 10a12½c per dozen.

FLOUR—We have really nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market, however, is in favor of buyers, but they do not seem very anxious to take any advantage of the same. The demand was entirely local. We quote nominally as follows: good spring extras $6 50; choice Minnesota baker's flour $6 80a6 90; choice red winter wheat $6 85. It is more than probable that concessions will be made for round lots.

GRAIN—The market remains in a very unsettled condition; taken as a whole it may be set down as weak and unsatisfactory. Wheat is quiet and prices are unchanged; fair to choice new red $2 18a1 22; white $1 30a1 32. Oats—the receipts continue large, and prices are weak; we quote from first hands at 43a35c; resales 47a48c. Corn dull; we quote shelled prime yellow at 68c; mixed 65a66c. The supply equals the demand. Rye—prices uncertain; No. 2 western 70c; prime Ohio and Pennsylvania 75c. Barley—the market was entirely devoid of animation, and prices were very uncertain in the absence of sales; we quote No. 2 spring at 83a85c per bushel. The market is expected to open up before many days.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, August 17, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was decidedly inactive; prices weak and uncertain. So far as relates to prices they favor buyers, who don't seem very anxious to take any advantage of the low prices that rule about this time. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

The sales continue light; we quote as follows:

SALES.

Spot or August	11¼a11¾c.
S. O. all year	11¾c.
B. O. all year	12½c.

No sales were reported.

REFINED.

Market very dull and prices very weak; buyers were offering lower figures, viz:

August	23¼a23⅜.
September	24½c.
October	24½c.
B. O. all year	24½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls. October ... 24⅜c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Closing of the 15th. A few shipping orders created a stronger tone; 23⅜c was quoted for cargoes; sales of 2,000 barrels at 23¼a23 7-16; 2,000 barrels at 23⅜c; September quoted at 24¼a24½c. Crude offered at 13½c. Philadelphia delivery weak with moderate inquiry and a fair shipping demand; 2,000 barrels sold at private terms; quoted at 9½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 16.—The market was quiet yesterday without any important change in the prices from the closing figures of the previous day, save upon the lower creek, where the market was 5c lower.

SALES.

2,000	bbls Church Run	$4 32½
1,000	" Titusville Pipe	4 25
3,000	" A.T. Companies' Pipe	4 17½
1,100	" "	4 15
2,000	" Lower Creek	4 60
1,000	" Rouseville	4 62½
1,000	" " Regardless	4 60
1,000	" Oil City, 46 gravity	4 80
1,000	" 47 "	4 75

OIL CITY, August 16.—Market dull; ordinary on Lower Creek at $4 60; 47 gravity at Oil City, $4 70a4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Market quiet; standard white at 23½c; crude 13c; cases, 27½c; August 23½c bid; September and October, 3s½c bid.

TITUSVILLE, August 16.—Market quiet and firm; asking $4 17½, and $4 15 for spot.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Market quiet and steady. Crude nominal; sellers 12½c, but no buyers at this figure. Refined a little steadier; August contracts are worth 24½c No sales.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Market quiet but held firm. Crude nominally 13½c and no buyers. Refined held steady at 24c by receivers. No sales. Best oil held at 23⅝a23¾c for contracts.

SALES.

2,000 bbls B. O. all year ... 24⅜c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, August 14, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals at the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 13 cars or about 260 head. In addition to these were fully three hundred and fifty head driven in from Washington, Butler, Beaver and Mercer counties, this State, and a drove of seventy six head from Ohio, making in all a total of six hundred and eighty-six head on sale this morning.

The market opened up fair, a good many changing hands early in the morning, at prices about the same as last week. The number of butchers in attendance was rather larger than usual, all of whom bought liberally. Toward the close the market became slow and dragging; this was owing, perhaps, to the fact that the number of cattle on sale was more than the trade required for home consumption, and in the absence of any demand for shipments; East price declined from ½ to ¼c from the figures which ruled early in the morning. The quality of the cattle on sale was on the whole not so good as the offerings generally are, although there were some of the best grades on sale, but these were bought early by the best butchers, and brought price about as good as last week. The common and medium grades were in larger supply and the butchers for this class of cattle got all they wanted at very low prices. The following are ruling quotations for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 pound steers, 6 to 6¼c; prime 1,200 pound steers, 5¾c; glod 1,000 to 1,100 pound steers, 5¼ to 5½c; fair butcher stock, 5c; roughs and grasers, 4½ to 5c; heifers and cows, 4 to 4¾c.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, agent Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
[illegible], from Upper Sandusky	2
[illegible], from Indianapolis	1
R. P. Kinnamon, from Indianapolis	1
George Stults, from De Graff, Ohio	1
Dan. Boyd, from Crestline, O.	1
F. F. Filberg, from Crestline, O.	1
B. Dunningham, from Mansfield, O.	1
W. C. Mulholland, from Mansfield, O.	2
S. Marks & Bro., from Mansfield, O.	1
Warner & Smoots, from Mansfield, O.	1
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, O.	1

SHEEP

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this morning was about 1,400 head, the great proportion of which were Butler county stock. The market was moderately active from the commencement to the close, at prices a shade better than those of last week. The demand was fair, and at 12 o'clock, the time we left the yards, most everything was sold. Below will be found most of the leading transactions, which will give the reader an idea of the market: Jacob Emmell sold 140 head of sheep and lambs at prices from $2 50 to per head to $5 25 per lb. Lambs from $3 00 to $4 25 per head. Same party had 44 head sheep left over, averaged 125 lbs—too good for the market, 6c asked, 5¼c offered, sent to pasture.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, August 12.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of Live Stock for the week ending August 12th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master: Cattle 398 cars; hogs 110 cars; sheep 100 cars; horses 15 cars; mules 8 cars. Comparing the receipts with those of last week we find there have been an increase of 6 cars of cattle, 5 of mules and 7 of horses, and a decrease of 39 cars of hogs and 10 of sheep.

CATTLE.

The arrivals heavy to-day and all are through cattle. For the week just closed, the number of cattle on sale has been very light, as the principal part went through on first hands. The number of buyers here have been large and a good many went away without purchasing, being unwilling to pay the prices holders asked. Prices were about the same as last week and cattle sold readily. Everything is sold and the prospect looks fair.

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 50
Good to prime, 1, 100 to 1,200	5 00a5 25
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	4 75a4 90
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	2 75a4 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50a4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light. Not many changed hands to-day, though the advance of 15c per hundred was fully sustained. Light hogs, smooth and fat, weighing about 200 lbs., were in best demand.

The following are the quotations for the different grades:

Extra, Philadelphia	$4 90
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	4 75
" " N. Y., 180 to 220	4 65
Rough to Common	4 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals were light to-day. None are selling, and most all the buyers have left for the east. During the week the number of common on sale has been large, and sold slow at prices a shade lower than last week. Prime were rather scarce and in good demand at full prices. Everything is sold and the prospect fair.

SHEEP.

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$5 ⅛@5 ¼
Good to Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 ¼@3 ½
Foot Rot and Scalawags, by h'd.	1 00
Lambs	5 00@6 00

NOTE.—In quoting the prices of the different kinds of stock, we always aim to give the general ruling figures. There was an instance this week of a few cattle selling as high as $5 85 but they were very fine, and of a kind and quality not generally on sale. The price obtained was an outside figure, and could not be quoted as a current price.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals to-day have been very heavy. The number of buyers in attendance was large. The market was and cattle changed hands freely. Prices of common which are plenty, are lower than last week. Good are bringing about the same figures as last week. One bunch of Kentucky stock brought 5⅝c, they were extra cattle and that is considered an outside price. The great majority of the sales are made below 5¼c. The following are the ruling quotations:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 50@
Good to prime, 1,000 to 1,200	5 00@5 25
Com. to med., 1,000 to 1,100	4 25@4 75
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	2 50@4 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals continue fair. The market is fair and steady, with prices about the same as yesterday. The demand is greater than the supply, and sales are made about as fast as stock arrive. The following are the ruling rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 25
Good to prime Phila., 225 to 250	5 00
" " New York, 180 to 220	4 50a4 75

SHEEP.

The receipts fair. The market firm and steady, with no change in prices since our last. Most of the stock on sale is of a medium quality. The following are the ruling rates for the different grades as bought and sold on this market:

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 25@3 50
Foot rot and scalawags by the head	1 00
Lambs	5 00@6 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 17, 1871.

REMARKS—There have been some slight change in prices, which we note below. There is little wool coming to this market, having been mostly bought up on eastern account. On the other hand a well informed wool grower assures us that from 50,000 to 70,000 pounds of wool can be purchased in his immediate neighborhood. If this be the case, the county is not so bare of wool as has been represented. The following are the ruling prices of the market:

Common fleece	50@52c
Combing fleece	55@60c
Fine fleece	50@56c
Tub washed wool	58@65c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 16.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 31; No. 1 white Michigan $1 26; amber Michigan $1 25½; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 25; No. 1 red $1 25½; No. 2 do $1 22, closing at $1 21; No. 3 do 1 18. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 53½c; low do 51c; white 57c; no grade 49c. Oats dull and declined 1a2c; No. 1 37c; No. 2 33c; Michigan 36½c. Rejected freight firm; vessels scarce.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 16.—Flour, extra spring steady at $4 50a5 50. Wheat, No. 2, steady at $1 08; No. 1, $1 10½. Oats, No. 2 easier at 59½c. Corn, No. 2 mixed firm at 67c. Barley, No. 2 steady at 59c. Rye, No. 1 firm at 58c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 red winter firmer at $1 23; No. 2 $1 19. Corn quiet and unchanged at 53a57c. Oats dull at 37c. Petroleum dull but unchanged.

The Prettiest Woman

In New York society, last winter, was a rough-skinned, freckled faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency, that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair, but stimulates its growth, and prevents it from falling out and turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. au19:t4w

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and purest hair dressing, it keeps the hair pure, free from curf and improves its texture. 2.

DIED:

DAY—On Tuesday morning, August 15, HOWARD DAY, only son of T. Walter and Lizzie H. Day, aged three months.

FORTUNE—On Tuesday morning, August 15th, at 8 o'clock, WILLIE C., son of Wm. and Kate M. Fortune, aged 1 year and 11 months.

ORD—On Monday August 14th, at 10:15 p. m., Mrs. ELIZA ORD, aged 41 years and 8 months.

SIKE—On Sabbath morning, 13th inst., CLARA F., wife of W. A. Sike.

CARROLL—On Sabbath afternoon, August 13th, JAMES CARROLL, father of D. W. C. Carroll, aged 74 years and 5 months.

BAUSMAN—On Monday morning, August 14th, at 5 o'clock, R. A. BAUSSMAN, infant son of Frank R. and Catharine Bausman.

CRAWFORD—On Sabbath, August 13th, at 12 o'clock m., Mrs. MARY CRAWFORD, in the 54th year of her age.

EDMOND—On Sabbath, August 13, at 10 o'clock a. m., WM. H. EDMOND, in the 53d year of his age.

GUTHRIE—On Tuesday afternoon, August 8, 1871, at 3 o'clock, at Shadyside, MARY H., wife of A. M. Guthrie, and daughter of Dr. C. G. Hussey.

SHIRAS—On Wednesday, August 9th, 1871, at Dubuque, Iowa, Mrs. ELIZA HERRON SHIRAS, wife of George Shiras, Sr.

VOLTZ—On Tuesday, August 15th, at half past nine o'clock, CATHERINE MARY VOLTZ, aged 15 years, 4 months and 3 days.

Wilted Down.

Ask the man who complains of "wilted down" in torid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed upon his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course his strength has given way, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depletant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be renovated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For nearly a score of years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthening attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease, and hope to thousands. As a preventive of the epidemics which make such havoc with the health of the inhabitants of new settlements, this famous tonic is certainly without a rival. Perhaps the principle portion of its world-wide fame is attributable to its astonishing cures of dyspepsia, and all forms or indigestion. But these are not a moiety of its triumphs. All the types of biliousness yield to its persistent use. It is a regulating medicine of the highest order; and its effects upon the secretions, when irregular, are most salutary.

Imposition of the grossest character is sought to be practiced upon the community by vendors, who recommend under the head of "bitters" fiery compounds of a dangerous character, which they attempt to subsitute for the great national tonic. Shun all such nostrums, and see that you have the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, properly authenticated by label, name and stamp; and sold in bottles only.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

10,000 STOCKHOLDERS
WANTED

To take 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, or 1,000 dollars worth of Stock each in a Chartered Company dealing in a

NECESSARY OF LIFE,

Of which from FIFTY TO SIXTY MILLIONS OF POUNDS were consumed in the United States last year, on which the profits first and last were upwards of $5,000,000 dollars.

10,000 Stockholders

Would be 10,000 customers and advertisers of their own company, and even with no other trade than their own, the stockholders would realize

HANDSOME DIVIDENDS,

at the same time would get a purer, fresher and cheaper article than they do now.

10,000 Stockholders

Need not go to their Company's store for this necessary of life, but can buy it of the nearest Grocer, who can and will buy from this Company as low as he can buy elsewhere.

$10 put in bank may yield you 6 to 10 per cent., *because other people may want to use it*; but $10 put in this Company, and the depositor becoming a customer for an article he *has to buy from some one* anyhow, his own purchaser will earn a large profit on his own deposit.

INVEST IN THIS COMPANY,

Give it the trade you must give some one, and, by *merely an act* of preference, earn large and sure dividends on your investment.

A scheme for the People as well as for the Capitalist, and indorsed by the best man in the city!

Hold on to the money you intended to invest this month, until you know more about this new and firstclass enterprise.
aug14:eod&4tw.

IOWA FARMS,
For Sale or Exchange.

1,028 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND, in three tracts, of 160, 400 and 460 acres each, near Webster City, the county seat of Hamilton county, Iowa, on the line of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, (formerly the Dubuque and Sioux City, and half way between the two cities.) Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for city or country property. It is beautiful rolling prairie. Farms under cultivation all around. Within three miles and a half of the railroad. Title indisputable. Patents secured and taxes paid to date. Will be disposed of as a whole or in Farms to suit purchasers. Address,

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GAZETTE OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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